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FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT HAS SURPRISED BRITAIN

Treaty With the Kemalists Gives France Valuable Con- cessions and Is Thought to In- fringe Rights of Allied Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Profound surprise has been aroused in British official circles at the terms of the Franco-Turkish treaty, the text of which was delivered to the British Foreign Office last night. Although it was well known that the French Government was negotiating with the Kemalists, it had been understood that the discussions were proceeding along lines of nothing more than a local agreement. The surprise may be judged by the fact that it is now discovered that a full fledged peace treaty has been signed by one of the Allies without consultation with the others and apparently with total disregard to the terms of the Pact of London.

In official circles, it is considered that the terms not only go far beyond anything that had been expected but the net result will be that some very searching questions will undoubtedly be asked by the British Government. These questions will, of course, be based on the assumption that a reasonable explanation will be readily forthcoming, and every effort will be made to keep the discussions on frank and friendly lines.

Territory Renounced

At the same time it cannot be disguised that the utmost tact will be needed on both sides. For notwithstanding the French declaration that the document in question is purely an agreement with Kemal Pasha, the only meaning that the British official mind has so far been able to read into the pact is that it is a definite treaty of peace.

Furthermore, according to Article VIII of the Franco-Turkish agreement or treaty, a large stretch of the Cilician territory assigned to France under the Treaty of Sevres is renounced in favor of Turkey. The new frontier runs from north of Alexandretta between Kilis and Aleppo, leaving in Syrian territory part of the Baghdad railway up to the Euphrates. The control of the railway between the Euphrates and Nisibin will be in Turkish hands. From Nisibin the frontier goes along the Tigris to Jezireh Ibn Omar, following the caravan route.

In Article III, it definitely lays down: "In a period of two months at the most, dating from the signature of the present agreement, the Turkish troops will withdraw to the north and the French troops to the south of the line described in Article VIII." On the other hand, and apparently in return for France giving up this territory, she is granted some remarkably valuable concessions in way of iron, chrome and silver mining rights over a period of 99 years.

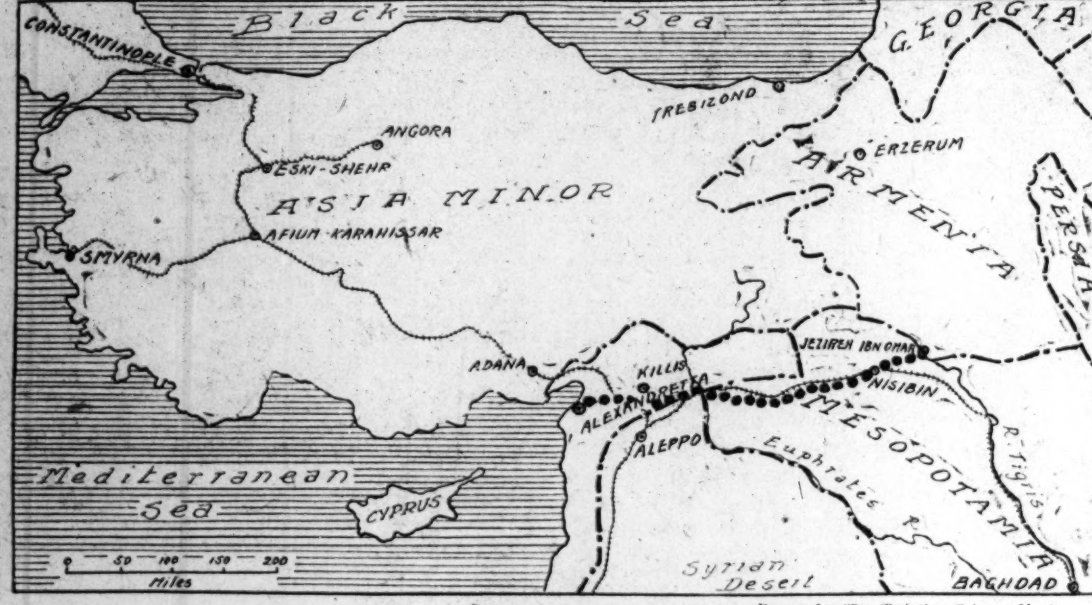
Value of Concessions Obtained

Another point in the treaty that is considered to have significant value is the right for French teachers to be appointed to Turkish schools with the object of teaching the French language. It is fully expected that the French authorities will use the argument that by the cessation of hostilities they are released from the necessity of maintaining troops in Syria and Cilicia. This fact is frankly acknowledged by the British authorities, but at the same time it cannot be

disguised that in the matter of concessions—whether intentional or not—French interests have undoubtedly gone in ahead of her allies.

Another point which is considered will be the subject for serious consideration is that France by signing this treaty has by virtue of this act given de facto recognition to the Kemalists' Government at Ankara. This alone may lead to serious complications. Another matter that vitally affects British interests in the East is contained in the latter part of the terms of treaty whereby either French or Turkish troops have the right to be transported over that portion of the Baghdad railway which is returned to Turkey. As to what action France would take in the event of Turkey interpreting this clause to her advantage as regards an attack on the newly formed kingdom of Iraq (Mesopotamia), British authorities find it difficult to express any opinion. Particular attention is drawn to Article 6, which is considered to be quite unsatisfactory. The article reads: "The government of the Turkish Grand National Assembly declares that the rights of minorities solemnly recognized in the national pact will be confirmed by it on the same basis as that established by conventions concluded on this subject between the powers of the Entente, their adversaries and certain of their allies."

Much time and many precautions,



Map illustrating Franco-Turkish agreement

Under the new pact signed by representatives of Paris and Ankara, the Turkish frontier, as shown by the heavy dotted line, runs from a point just north of Alexandretta, crosses and recrosses the Baghdad railway as far as Nisibin, at which point it turns slightly northeast until it reaches the Mesopotamian frontier at Jezireh Ibn Omar.

It is stated, have been devoted to the protection of minorities in Asia Minor by western powers. According to this wholly unsatisfactory clause it is considered that these much-suffering peoples have every reason to express anxiety as regards their future safety if this treaty is to stand.

Taken in its entirety, this act on the part of France in effect would render null and void the solemn Pact of London, entered into in 1915, whereby each ally undertook not to sign any treaty of peace with an enemy power without the full agreement of her partners, taking into consideration the fact that the Sevres Treaty with Turkey has not been ratified.

ARMISTICE DAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, will be declared a national holiday. Congressional action on a resolution requesting the President and all state governors to proclaim the day a holiday was completed yesterday through adoption by the Senate. Issuance of the proclamation by Mr. Harding is expected within a few days.

IRISH CONFERENCE AT TURNING POINT

Two Lines of Compromise, Both Dependent Upon Attitude of Ulster, Mentioned as Having Been Examined by Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—From passages in Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on Monday, and from feeling in both Sinn Fein and government circles, the Irish negotiations bear every appearance of being near some definite solution or else a complete breakdown. The conference has been proceeding since early last month and has now reached a critical point, it seems, where the consultation of Ulster has become necessary. Since Eamon de Valera's message to the Pope, which started the discussions at Downing Street, somewhat prematurely, on the question of the allegiance of Southern Ireland to the King, the delegates of each side have been taking soundings. The Sinn Fein representatives have, there is reason

and it may be that when the next full meeting of the conference is summoned it will either be to approve the terms of settlement or to be informed that it is impossible for the negotiations to proceed. Peace still hangs in the balance, and although optimism prevails the veil of secrecy surrounding the conference is not lifted, so that judgment may be brought to bear upon the grounds for optimism.

INDIAN AGITATORS GUILTY OF SEDITION

Ali Brothers and Another Non- cooperator Sentenced to Im- prisonment—No Action Mean- while Against Mr. Gandhi

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Ali brothers and Dr. Kitchlaw have received a sentence of two years' imprisonment for sedition, as a result of their trial at Karachi, which concluded on Tuesday. It is yet early to estimate the results of the conviction.

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KRUPP CONCESSION IN CHILE IS HALTED

Land Title Flaws Now Expected to End Lease Negotiations for Great Tract of Virgin Ter- ritory Rich in Minerals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, SANTIAGO, Chile.—It is now generally believed in Chile that the Krupp concession in southern Chile which was so much talked of early this year will never materialize. The Germans have discovered serious flaws in the land titles and are unwilling to take over the territory until the government is able to guarantee a clear title.

The Chilean Government's title to the enormous territory which it granted to the Germans in exchange for establishing a branch of the Krupp iron and steel industry dates back to the open grants, but almost every tract is disputed by settlers claiming squatters' rights and the Germans would be required to maintain separate legal action for each parcel of land, the suits continuing over probably 15 years.

The Krupp representatives have also learned that the water rights in the Petrohu River, which they considered one of the most valuable features of the concession, were granted several years ago to other parties, although they are not exercising these rights, could remove all the water from the river at their pleasure any time after the Krupp people were ready to use it.

These and other legal knots which have been discovered since the government granted the concession present difficulties which the Germans are not willing to assume and the indications are that they will allow the time limit to expire without filing their acceptance of the terms of the concession, whereupon it automatically becomes canceled.

The concession was granted to two Germans, Otto Lenz and Paul Guericke, on behalf of the Krupp Company, and gave them rights to 346,000 acres of forest lands for a term of 30 years, renewable on the expiration of that term, provided the plant was then in operation. This land extended southward from the shore of Lake Todos los Santos almost to the outlet of Reloncavi Sound, westward to the base of Calbuco Volcano, and eastward to the foot of the Andes range, the Petrohu River flowing through the entire length of the territory.

The contract provided that the concessionaires should, within two years of the date of the decree, commence the installation of a siderurgical industry in the country and within five years of the same date, the installation was to be in working order.

The industrial enterprise thus established was to be under obligation to manufacture iron, steel, and the complementary products of the same industry which Chile needs.

In the event of noncompliance with the terms of this concession, which was signed by the Inspector-General of Colonization on behalf of the government, on the one part, and Messrs. Lenz and Guericke on the other, this will constitute sufficient authority for the annulling of the contract and eviction from the lands in question.

The site of this valuable concession is the coast of Reloncavi Sound, in the northeast part of the Gulf of Ancud, near Puerto Montt, and is in the heart of Chile's primitive forests and virgin soil. There is a wealth of many millions of dollars in saleable lumber and paper pulp material, apart from the material for charcoal necessary for the smelting, to say nothing of the coal beds underneath, and the unexplored existence of petroleum springs waiting to be tapped; while the cleared land would produce beets for conversion into sugar by the factory.

RESIGNATION OF PRUSSIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The sudden resignation of the Prussian Cabinet, which is due to party intrigues and possesses little political significance, has occasioned very little interest among the general public. It is evident that a reaction, after the Upper Silesian excitement, set in and that tax and food price problems alone possess engrossing interest. It is not yet settled when Dr. Wirth's Cabinet will introduce its tax proposals, but it is expected that a preliminary skirmish will take place on the subject in the Reichstag on Friday night. The German People's Party, which represents the big industrial interests, announced its determination to oppose the tax plans which Dr. Wirth is understood to be preparing on the ground that they will complete the crushing of the much-burdened middle class. The Social Democrat Party is also restless on the taxation question. The leading democratic organ, however, the "Vossische Zeitung," tonight declares that the hopeless taxation situation in Germany is mainly due to the "cowardice displayed by all parties, the Social Democrats included, during the past year, which prevented them, for fear of offending a large body of electors, from attempting to reduce the enormous bureaucratic machine in Germany, through which billions of marks are being wasted in the payment of unnecessary salaries."

COST OF ALLIED TROOPS IN GERMANY HEAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The report is expected from the special commission which is studying the question of the cost of the armies of occupation. So far the occupation of Germany has cost 4,000,000,000 gold marks, and if such charges, which must be paid by Germany, are regarded as part of the sums due for reparations, it is obvious that the prospects of real reparations are extremely small. This priority will absorb all the early payments of Germany.

There is a growing feeling of the necessity of reducing the expenditure of a military character to the minimum. There have been some abuses signaled in shape of too luxurious lodgement of officers and excessive requisitions, which it is hoped to cut down radically. The delegates are leaving for Coblenz to study this problem on the spot.

LITTLE ENTENTE DEMANDS REMOVAL

Dr. Benes' Note to the Council of Ambassadors Calls for De- thronement of Hapsburgs in Perpetuity and Disarmament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Council of Ambassadors considered today the note of Dr. Benes which was moderate in tone. The Tzecho-Slovakian Premier intimates that a proclamation of the ineligibility of the Hapsburg dynasty for the Hungarian throne will be regarded as sufficiently appeasing the fears of the little entente.

The Council thereupon decided to demand from the Horthy Government the dethronement in perpetuity of the Hapsburgs. This proclamation must be made not later than November 7. It is hoped that the little entente will disarm. The alarm that was felt in Paris at the attitude of the little entente, which made demands directly upon Budapest including demands for the reimbursement of sums spent on military preparations, is dissipated by the declarations of Dr. Benes.

Tzecho-Slovakia, he says, follows and intends to follow a policy of peace and is doing all in her power to prevent an armed conflict. But this attempt of former Emperor Charles is the second made in six months to trouble the peace of central Europe. In April only half measures were taken, and thus the insurrection of Burgenland and the dash of former Emperor Charles were rendered possible. Tzecho-Slovakia, therefore, intends to finish finally with these provocations, but is nevertheless resolved to act in accord with the great powers.

The great powers should understand that the danger was greater than was supposed at Paris, London, and Rome. The departure of the former Emperor is not adequate. The Hapsburgs must abdicate and Hungary must disarm. Dr. Benes denies having sent any ultimatum to Hungary, nor has the little entente fixed a date for the invasion of Hungary. It has merely taken the indispensable measures of precaution and energy.

It is obvious from the tone of Dr. Benes' note that no steps of a hostile character are contemplated without the consent of the Allies on this occasion, but at the same time it is clear that any further disturbances in central Europe will compel the neighbors of Hungary to act without delay. Realizing this fact, the Allies are equally determined to put an end to the peril. The Council of Ambassadors further examined in what conditions the internment of former Emperor Charles could be effected and what measures of surveillance were necessary.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday).—Former Emperor Charles and his wife, former Empress Zita, were taken from their sanctuary at Thannby Abbey early on Tuesday morning and by half-past 8 they were safely aboard the British river gunboat Glowworm, which shortly afterward left for Galatz, where it is expected the royal exiles will be kept pending further decision of the allied powers. The removal was effected without incident.

The special train left Thannby at 5 o'clock in the morning, an early hour being decided upon to avoid the possibility of a public demonstration, and was preceded and followed by special trains carrying armed troops. The trains stopped at Baja, whence the former emperor and empress were conveyed in a carriage to the gunboat. Their removal was carried out under the personal supervision of British, French and Italian military attaches.

AUSTRALIAN LAND SETTLEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday).—W. M. Hughes outlined to a preliminary conference held here a comprehensive scheme of land settlement which he calculates will absorb all the Australian unemployed together with the British settlers. He stated that he believed he would be able to borrow £50,000,000 for the purpose of the scheme.

CHINA DESIRES TO WIN POLITICAL AND FISCAL FREEDOM

Basic Policy at the Washington Conference Will Be Demand That She Be Party in All the Agreements Affecting Her

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE
"I am, therefore, in favor of every question being discussed openly with as much publicity as possible, and after all the difficulties have been thoroughly ventilated and discussed, an equitable solution is not unlikely to be found."—Viscount Haldane.

"Competitive armaments are based on the mad theory that mankind is a beast only to be ruled by fear."—Henry van Dyke, former United States Minister to the Netherlands.

"I hope the Conference may find it possible to outlaw war."—Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati.

"So far as I am concerned, and here I speak not only as the responsible head of the British Admiralty, but as one of the official delegates, I come in a spirit of quiet confidence that the results of this Conference will be such as to justify President Harding's far-seeing initiative, and, personally, I am not prepared to contemplate the possibility of failure."—Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of British Admiralty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

That China is the important factor in the Far Eastern question will be accepted as an underlying and fundamental premise, when the powers that are about to gather in the Washington Conference turn to the problems of peace and progress in the Pacific. Whatever differences may exist as to various phases of the items in the Conference agenda, the fact that China is the storm center in the Far East is regarded as axiomatic.

For this reason the attitude of China, and what she proposes to say to the world powers through her delegations, is of supreme importance. The aim of the delegation is to present a categorical statement of policy and aspirations which is, in effect, a demand for a complete break with the paternalism and internationalism of the past, and a new deal for the future.

Without going into details as to the attitude of the Chinese delegation concerning specific questions which may be brought up in connection with the Far Eastern discussion, it is possible to state here on undisputed authority that the aims of the delegation will center around two leading propositions, one the maintenance of the political independence of China, and the other to secure complete financial autonomy.

All Control Opposed

It is recognized that the trend of events during the last few years among some of the world powers has been in direction of the belief that some form of international control of these is inevitable. It is flatly stated that the policy of the delegation will be to take direct issue with this viewpoint.

China, in effect, will tell the powers that the time has come when there must be an end of the traditional policy whereby one strong power signed treaties with another strong power, in which Chinese political independence and sovereignty were mere pawns. She will also say that, the financial consortium notwithstanding, what China needs is not more international control of finances, but the scrapping of the policy whereby the powers control her revenues and make it impossible for her to exercise fiscal freedom.

The paternalism which found expression in such agreements as the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Root-Takahira agreement, the Lansing-Ishii compact, in all of which certain declarations regarding China were made, is frowned on by the Chinese delegation, which is authorized to declare to the powers that any agreements touching on China in the future must be with China herself.

The paternal attitude toward China has been, and is, considered by the Chinese delegators to their complete political independence. It is humiliating to them to think of themselves as dependent upon the good will and benevolent intentions of other powers. They believe the policy of other nations toward China should not be expressed in agreements among themselves in which China has had no part, but that the only vehicle in which policies toward China should be promulgated is direct agreements with China. The delegation is authorized to make this clear to the powers.

Treaty Right Claimed

For the reason stated, China looks with disfavor upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Root-Takahira agreement, the agreement between France and Japan concerning China, and all similar arrangements. China can see no reason why it is not as advantageous to other nations to declare their policies in direct agreement with China as in agreements between themselves in which China has not been consulted. China does not wish at this time to call in question the good intentions of the powers in making declarations as to their policy in China in agreements among themselves, but it does claim the right of regulating its own policy by treaty or agreement with all nations with which she has diplomatic relations. She also maintains that the

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only way in which practical validity can be given to the policies of other nations toward her is in direct agreement with herself. Whatever other nations may say to each other as to their policies in China, the working out of these policies can only be by direct dealings between individual nations and China.

This axiom has its most conspicuous illustration in the agreement of the powers at the Paris Conference for the disposition of the former German rights in Shantung. China was forced in 1898, by military pressure, to make an agreement with Germany for the lease of the Kiaochow territory. In this lease it was specifically stated that Germany could not transfer any of the rights acquired therein to a third party. In defiance of this definite stipulation of China's lease to Germany, the Paris Conference approved the Versailles Treaty, in which German rights in Kiaochow leased territory were transferred to Japan. In other words, the powers took upon themselves the right to dispose of China's interests without reference to China herself, and in plain violation of an expressed provision of the German lease of Kiaochow, which declared that what the powers were doing could not be done.

This leading premise of the delegation has a particular applicability with regard to China-Japanese relations. In disapproving of agreements made between other powers without her consent, China accepts the proposition that she must settle her relations with Japan without outside interference; that the claim to make direct arrangements with each individual power carries with it the responsibility of preserving her own rights without the assistance of outside nations. It was the recognition of this axiom that led China to decide against submitting the Shantung controversy to the League of Nations but rather to settle it as best she could with Japan by direct negotiations.

Financial Autonomy Is Goal

The other big aim of the Chinese delegation is to work toward the goal of financial autonomy. It believes that as soon as the government of the country is settled through the adoption of provincial and federal constitutions, China will have sufficient income through her taxation to pay for the expenses of government. Gradually the banking interests of China are being organized into effective unity. The Bankers Association of North China and a similar association in Shanghai have revealed, during the last year, a strength hitherto unsuspected. The completion of the organization of the existing financial agencies of China, it is stated, will show China's ability to handle her own finances. The greatest obstacle, it is declared, is the 5 per cent ad valorem fixed upon China half a century ago as the maximum rate of import and export duty.

The younger generation, trained in the economic schools of America, England and France, believe that this fixed rate of duty is not only unjust to China, but is unusual and indefensible. It makes no difference between the duty upon luxuries and necessities, takes no account of the desirability of protecting infant industries in China, and allows no flexibility in tariff arrangements with any country which might be mutually beneficial to it and China. There is less reason, it is pointed out, for the continuance of the present arrangement, inasmuch as China has developed under the leadership of the late Sir Robert Hart a large staff of efficient foreigners in the employment of the Chinese customs service.

The present inspector-general of the Chinese customs is Sir Francis Aglen, of British nationality. He has the assistance of the commissioners of customs, who are all men of wide experience in customs affairs in China. It would be possible for these men of foreign nationality in conjunction with Chinese colleagues to devise a new tariff system for China on lines in harmony with modern practice. Such a tariff should be substituted for the existing 5 per cent ad valorem, and it would form the first step in the financial autonomy of China, toward which all efforts of the younger generation are bound to be directed.

Japanese Welcomed

Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy Greet Delegation Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral Tommaso Kato, Minister of Marine, and Prince Iyeyasu Tekugawa, president of the House of Peers, two of the principal Japanese delegates to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, with a party of experts and advisers, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon and were met at the railway station by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and other American officials, who will meet the principal delegates from all countries represented in the Conference.

As the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, with the two distinguished Japanese diplomatists, issued from the President's room and stood at the entrance waiting for the army automobiles, the army band played the Japanese national anthem, following it with the "Star Spangled Banner." A great crowd had gathered to watch the arrival, but extra police and the cavalry escort kept a free space, through which the speeding cars passed rapidly on the way to the several headquarters engaged by the Japanese for the visitors.

In addition to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, the American delegation who received the Japanese included: Robert Woods Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Richard Southgate, Hugh Millard, and Charles L. Cooke, all of the Department of State; Capt. D. F. Sellers (aide), Admiral Robert H. Coontz, Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (aide), Capt. Luke McNamee, and Commander

W. W. Galbraith. The Army was represented by Brig.-Gen. A. W. Brewster and Maj. Karl F. Jaldwin. The delegates and their party were escorted to their hotel by an escort of cavalry. They were accompanied on the train by Col. Joseph Leitch, representing the Army, and Capt. Harlan P. Perrill, representing the Navy. The Japanese who had already arrived to attend the Conference, and members of the Embassy, were at the station to greet the newcomers.

Personnel of Party

In addition to the principal delegates, the members of the party included: Mr. S. Yokota, president of the Bureau of Legislation; Mr. Matsuno Hanhara, vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Baron Kanda, Mr. Shinichiro Matsumura, councillor of legislative bureau; Mr. Tsunoo Matsudaira, director of European and American Bureau, Foreign Office; Mr. Kiroku Hayashi, councillor of the Foreign Office; Mr. Toru Takawa, counsel-general; Major Isaki, I. J. A.; Captain Kojima, I. J. N.; Captain Nomura, I. J. N.; Lieutenant-Commander Kurazano, I. J. N.; Messrs. Kanai, H. Saito, Ogasawara, Sa. Ko, Ohta, Sakai, Mizushima, Oka, E. Amoh, Y. Iwate, T. Shiratori, Yonoyama, Iwagami, Yamashita.

American Program Guarded

Secretary Hughes and the other members of the American delegation conferred again yesterday with Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Coontz and Captain Pratt of the navy. It was made plain that the American delegation has no intention of making public the results of these preliminary conferences, or of disclosing any part of its program, until the delegates of other governments are ready to do the same. Anything that may be published about the details of the American plan before the Conference, therefore, will be in the nature of conjecture or deduction.

The Secretary of State expects that a conference will take place soon between the principal delegates and the advisory council, or committee, as it is now called, which was appointed by President Harding on Tuesday. This committee did not embrace exactly the names that had been looked for, barring a few, such as that of Secretary Hoover and General Pershing. For example, as the President had indicated that the state of the business of the country would be taken into account, the names of conspicuous bankers and manufacturers were looked for in vain. William Boyce Thompson made a fortune in copper, but he is regarded as a political appointee rather than a representative of business interests. Walter George Smith of Philadelphia, a lawyer, is connected with banking interests in that city, and former Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware has similar interests in Wilmington, being associated with the Du Ponts. No doubt business has other means of making itself heard at this time. Thomas W. Lamont talked with the Secretary of State yesterday and while much attention was given to Mexico, the New York banker has had experience in connection with the Chinese consortium and other transactions which would make his views on Far East questions interesting.

Work of Advisers

It was explained yesterday that the advisory committee and the technical staff were appointed for different purposes. The latter are specialists, who have made investigations along certain lines, and the knowledge gained will be placed at the disposal of the delegation. The advisory committee is made up of public-spirited, well-informed men and women who are believed to understand conditions in various parts of the country and to be able to present the views of their respective communities to the delegation, informing it of the sentiment of the country, and in turn assuring the communities of the aims and intentions of the delegation.

Naturally, the technical staff is much more closely affiliated with the delegation than the committee can be. Nevertheless, it is asserted that the delegates are not only willing, but eager, to consult with the members of the committee and to obtain from them the more general kind of information which they may have to offer.

China Must Own Roads

Recession of Shantung Communication Systems Called Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The speech made by B. Lenox-Simpson, adviser to the Peking Government, before the China Society of America on Monday, has aroused much discussion here among those who recognize that in it he laid down a practical program for settling Far Eastern affairs peacefully. His emphasis upon the fact that China must own all her systems of communication, and that recession to China of the railway through that province is the one condition vital to the solution of the Shantung problem, are accepted as indicating the broad basis upon which the hold of foreign nations upon China can be broken.

That China's delegation at the Conference will insist upon this point is considered to be evident because of Mr. Lenox-Simpson's close contact with the Peking Government. But discussion of the subject yesterday turned particularly upon the position the United States might take in the matter. There is a growing conviction here that the United States, in order to advance the cause of peaceful settlement of the Far Eastern question, needs only to take a firm stand for China's demands in the Conference; and that, should the United States make it clear that this stand shall be maintained under all circumstances, the British delegates would not hesitate to give their support.

But what was most needed, said a

student of Far Eastern affairs on Monday, was a definite understanding between Great Britain and the United States that they would stand together at all times in reference to affairs in that part of the world. This understanding must not only be definite, but it must also be fairly well known to all the powers, and particularly to Japan. And if Japan were fully aware that Great Britain and the United States were one on this subject, it was added, Japan would inevitably recede from those of her claims with reference to China, which made such an understanding necessary.

Those who hold this view are convinced that the Anglo-Japanese agreement will not be renewed, but will give place to an understanding between Great Britain and the United States. It was made plain that the initiative in all this must be taken by the United States. It was represented that both Great Britain and Japan were now in a receptive mood, waiting to see just how far the United States would go in its traditional determination to act as China's sincere friend.

It was pointed out that by Britain's intention, as announced by Mr. Lenox-Simpson, to recede to China her extraterritorial rights in Wei-Hai-Wei, on condition that all other powers hold similar territory would take similar action, was strong indication of Britain's willingness to go more than half-way toward treating China with full justice. This policy could be made general. This was also regarded as indicating Britain's readiness to respond to any initiative the United States might show which would justify a more definite understanding between the two nations with regard to the Far East.

British Confidence

Lord Lee Says He Is Not Prepared to Consider Parley Failure

NEW YORK, New York—Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the British Admiralty and one of the official delegates of his country to the Washington Conference, in an interview on his arrival in America said, in part: "So far as I am concerned, and here I speak not only as the responsible head of the British Admiralty but as one of the official delegates, I come in a spirit of quiet confidence that the results of this Conference will be such as amply to justify President Harding's far-seeing initiative, and, personally, I am not prepared even to contemplate the possibility of failure. To do so would be to assume that the world was afflicted with an incurable insanity and could not be restrained from suicide."

"The greatest needs of mankind today, and for the future, are peace, and that which could never be brought about by peace ought to bring. No one recognizes this more clearly and fully than the British Government and people, and no one has given greater proofs of sincerity in the pursuit of these high objects. "It is in this same spirit of practical endeavor that the British delegates come to Washington, resolved that, short of compromising the safety of the Empire or the sea, security upon which its very existence depends, a betrayal of our ancient heritage, which they could never in any way will go to almost any length to meet the other great naval powers in a mutual and proportionate effort to relieve our respective peoples from the intolerable burden of competitive armaments."

British Delegates Leave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A. J. Balfour left this morning from Euston to embark on the Canadian Pacific liner, S. S. Empress of France, at Liverpool en route via Canada for the Washington Conference. He will be the leader of the British delegation. He was accompanied by Sir John Jordan, the Chinese expert; the Earl of Cavan, who has just been appointed to the rank of general by the King, and will represent the War Office, also by the other members of the British delegation. On being asked if he thought the Conference would be successful, Mr. Balfour replied: "Yes, I have confident hope of its success." It is now learned that Mr. Lloyd George will not leave for Washington by S. S. Aquitania on Saturday, though he hopes to go later.

NEBRASKA LEAGUE PROGRAM UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The result of the recent election in North Dakota will have no effect upon the Nonpartisan League or its activities in Nebraska, said Jesse R. Johnson in a statement here. The records in the office show that since the beginning of the first campaign for members, practically 70,000 men and women have joined, and that the organization at this time has more paid members than for any previous enrollment period. As a political force, the league in Nebraska is many times stronger than at the beginning of any political campaign. Mr. Johnson says that the league does not plan any campaign in Nebraska as an independent force. It has a program that has been endorsed by organized Labor, and that next year it will join with other independent forces in support of a ticket he feels certain will carry the election.

CALIFORNIA AUTO BODY GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—So great have been the activities and accomplishments of the California State Automobile Association in the interests of the motoring public that, according to the latest report, its membership has increased during the past two years by 154 per cent and during the year ending with the last day of September, 1921, has increased by 33.1-3 per cent, or from 21,616 to 28,399.

UNITED STATES AS LEADER OF PARLEY

Success of Washington Conference Said to Rest on American Resolution to Substitute Trial by Court for Trial by Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems depends upon the leadership of the United States, in the opinion of the Rev. Edward Cummings, secretary of the World Peace Foundation. It, with this leadership for reduction of armaments, the United States combines redemption of her promise to substitute trial by international court for international trial by battle, the world can look forward to peace and relief from burdens, Dr. Cummings declared.

"When it became clear," he said, "that compromise was necessary to secure the participation of this country in the League, I did my utmost to secure compromise. When the colossal and inexplicable blunder of refusing to compromise threw the League of Nations into the arena of partisan politics at a time when an overwhelming political reverse was clearly impending, I hailed the election of the committee of 31, which took the only action which could prevent that overwhelming defeat from being interpreted as a defeat for the principle for which the League stood."

"Which the newly elected President, who was pledged to seek peace by means of an international association and a world court, placed in his Cabinet—in spite of bitter opposition—the very men who would have been chosen by the peace organization, without regard to party, to head a new campaign for international cooperation to prevent war—I fervently thanked God and again took heart."

Administration's Action

"When the new Administration began still further to redeem its promises and disclose its policy by resuming its place on the Supreme Council, on the Council of Ambassadors, on the Reparations Commission, and above all, its leadership in the great fight for world peace by calling a disarmament conference to deal with the most urgent and the most important and the most practical method of securing peace and penalizing war—I felt that I could go to Europe with a light heart, bringing the good news that America was coming back, Ambassador Harvey's premature explosion to the contrary notwithstanding."

"That was good news. It was welcome news. To many disillusioned people in Europe it seemed too good to be true. They were induced to believe it. True, there were justly suspicious Americans over there who persistently croaked about Ambassador Harvey's slip and persistently magnified unfortunate and irritating incidents connected with the alleged failure of the State Department to pay proper attention to League communications and to participate in League commissions. But, fortunately, my voice was not a solitary Republican voice crying the good news in the European wilderness. Distinguished Democrats, of undoubted party loyalty, were also on hand to second the good news, and to declare that Secretary Hughes and his Administration deserved the same loyal support of Democratic and Republican friends of international law and order that had been given to the previous Administration so long as it was leading the fight for world peace."

Attitude Reversed

"And gradually the Old World forgot its grievances and resentments toward the New. Gradually the statesmen who at first were not certain whether they could find time to go to the Washington Conference decided that nothing would keep them away—except possibly an Irish revolution. Gradually a new hope, a new confidence began to grow in the hearts of the disappointed and bewildered people of the world. Washington became the Mecca of the nations as Paris had been in the delirious days that followed the armistice. Today the world is again looking eagerly to America for leadership and deliverance—hoping, praying, believing that the great and generous Republic will redeem the solemn and prophetic promise made to the returning regiments of sacrificial dead—"It must not be again."

"And it will not be again. The new hope of the world will not be shattered, if America will continue to lead the way in the great cooperative endeavor to lift the staggering burden of armament from the shoulders of humanity. It need not be again, if America keeps her promise to substitute for the nameless horrors of another international trial by battle, trial by the international court to which she is pledged. It cannot be again, if we join with other peoples in a solemn covenant to use a sword only to punish outlaw nations, who forget their plighted faith and defy international law and order by reverting again to the jungle law of war."

DEMOCRATS' LEADER TO USE PUBLICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An extensive publicity campaign is planned by Cordell Hull, of Carthage, Tennessee, newly elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as a means of bringing about a victory for the Democratic Party in the congressional elections a year from now, and the presidential election in 1924. In outlining his organization plans, following his election at the committee's meeting here to succeed George White of Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Hull said he intended first to organize a strong pub-

licity bureau to inform the people correctly how a return of general prosperity could be brought about through the recall of the reactionary forces now in control at Washington. He declared that last year's campaign contained so many false issues and was so interspersed with propaganda that the people were confused regarding the real issues.

"The people are gradually beginning to see the light," Mr. Hull said, "and if the true facts are put clearly and forcibly before the country I am convinced that the Democratic Party will be successful next year and in 1924."

Touching on the question of taxation, Mr. Hull said the farmers and the people generally from the west and south were beginning to realize that the efforts of the reactionaries were being concentrated on shifting the heavy burdens on them.

Mr. Hull said that he would also give his immediate attention to placing the finances of the committee on a sound basis and raising the \$150,000 necessary to pay off the committee's indebtedness.

The opinion of many members of the committee is that Mr. Hull's election was a victory for the progressive forces within the Democratic Party. The change in the chairmanship was made without an open factional fight, and it is understood that the election carried with it an understanding that Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina would be named by Mr. Hull as chairman of the Democratic executive committee.

IOWA VETERAN TO COMMAND LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Hanford MacNider of Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday was unanimously elected national commander of the American Legion for the ensuing year. He succeeds John G. Emery of Detroit, who succeeded to the office previously held by Frederick W. Galbraith.

No sooner had the roll call on nominations been received than Roy Hoffman, the Oklahoma candidate, rose to his feet and withdrew his name. Jack Williams, the Joplin, Missouri, candidate, nominated by Missouri, immediately moved that the election of Hanford MacNider be made unanimous. The motion carried.

Other officers elected were: Vice-commanders, H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vermont; George L. Berry, Nashville, Tennessee; Raymond O. Brackett, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Charles S. Kendrick, San Francisco, California; John A. McCormick, Las Animas, Colorado. C. A. Blackman of Chanute, Kansas, the "Fighting Parson," was elected chaplain.

A bigger navy to insure peace, broader hospitalization, and a fight on the proposed dyestuff propaganda of the DuPonts, were endorsed by the Legion. A resolution denouncing Col. George Harvey for his London Pilgrim Day speech temporarily divided the northern and southern delegates before it was adopted.

TAMMANY YIELDS SOCIALISTS' SEATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After making every possible effort for a year and nine months to prevent action on the contest by Algonquin Lee and Edward F. Cassidy, Socialists, for seats on the Board of Aldermen, Tammany members of the board's privileges and elections committee have now joined with others in recommending the seating of the Socialists, who were found upon a recount of votes cast in the 1919 election to have been elected.

This action followed the filing by Morris Hillquit, counsel for the Socialists, in the Supreme Court, of orders directed against the Tammany committee members to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for having failed to heed the order of Judge Wasservogel reuking their report on the recount to be made not later than October 19.

The report will be presented to the full board today. It characterizes the withholding of the Socialists' seats until 22 of their 24 months' term had expired as a "mistake." Abraham Beckerman, Socialist alderman, filed a minority report that the recount showed grave frauds to have been committed by the Democratic and Republican election officers.

LIMIT FIXED ON RENTAL INCOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That 8 per cent of the actual value of property is a reasonable rental, was the opinion handed down by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday. Judge Hand said that he could not accept the 10 per cent ruling of the Appellate Court as authoritative.

SCHOOL CENSUS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The school population of the United States is 33,250,870, the Census Bureau announced yesterday. Of this number, comprising citizens 15 to 20 years old, more than 21,700,000 were attending school between September, 1919, and January, 1920, when the census was taken.

ARMY COMMISSION TESTS HELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Eighty-five candidates qualified in examinations for commissions as second lieutenants in the Regular Army, in examinations just concluded, the Secretary of War announced yesterday. About 2000 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant still remain unfilled.

UNION DISAPPROVES MINERS' WALKOUT

Official Deplores Unauthorized Strikes in Protest Against Injunction, Which Have Tied Up the Indiana Coal Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Strikes of protest against the injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson in the United States District Court in Indianapolis, Indiana, against the United Mine Workers of America are disapproved by the Illinois branch of the national union. Coal miners in this State have been ordered to stay on the job by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers.

Work in Indiana mines yesterday was reported to be practically at a standstill as a result of unauthorized walkouts totaling 20,000 men. These were said to be in protest against the injunction ordering the operators to stop collecting unions dues by the check-off system.

In ordering Illinois miners not to strike, Frank Farrington pointed out that the operators still are fair to the unions in this State. "For local unions to act independently," he said, "and on their own responsibility and in the absence of uniform instructions on this important matter, will work great injury to the Illinois mine workers without accomplishing any material benefit for them."

Coal Peace Plan

Economist Says New Labor Board Is Needed to Handle Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two plans for bringing industrial peace to the West Virginia mining fields, where production has been seriously impaired for the past year by outbreaks of violence over the question of unionization of the miners, were urged upon the Senate investigating committee recently by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad brotherhoods, and expert on the coal industry.

Of the two plans outlined by Mr. Lauck, one provided for the immediate settlement of the disturbances in the non-union fields of Mingo and Logan counties through negotiation between operators and miners with the committee as mediator, a plan similar to that previously recommended by W. A. Merrill, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. The second provided for the establishment by Congress of a National Labor Board to act as a general agency for the settlement of disputes throughout the country and for the determination of a general labor policy. This step, although it would mean delay in dealing with a situation that cries out for immediate action according to Mr. Lauck, may become necessary through the ultimatum delivered by the West Virginia operators, when it was declared that no negotiations involving possible recognition of the United Mine Workers would be considered.

Labor Board Needed

This declaration, however, should not render possible the carrying out of this plan, said Mr. Lauck. He declared that the establishment through the mediatory offices of the committee, or of the President of the United States, of a fair working agreement and the designation of a disinterested administrator to interpret the agreement, offered the most expeditious and practicable solution of the West Virginia problem which could be found.

Mr. Lauck told the committee that a fair and just working agreement upon the basis of which immediate relief may be secured from the deplorable conditions in West Virginia should embrace those guarantees "which are universally accepted and regarded as fundamental in all progressive and enlightened countries today."

Such an agreement, he said, would not necessarily result in the unionization of the fields.

Rights to Be Legalized

In outlining to the committee the plan for a national labor board, with a code similar to that of the National War Labor Board, which should undertake as one of its first tasks the administering of industrial justice in the coal fields of West Virginia, Mr. Lauck said that it would be a valuable instrument for obtaining an agreement by employers and employees as to

fundamentals which should obtain in the adjustment of industrial relations and as to labor standards, for lack of which the public has suffered great loss and inconvenience through repeated strikes.

"Unless some national machinery, based on well-defined principles, for the peaceable adjustment of industrial disputes is established," he asserted, "not only the continuity of production cannot be maintained, but also the acceleration of production to maximum proportions, of which our country and the world are in so grievous need—cannot be hoped for."

Certain fundamentals, according to Mr. Lauck's plan, would be made mandatory throughout the United States in the adjustment of all labor disputes: the right of both employers and employees to collective bargaining, establishment of minimum rates of pay based on a living wage, and equal pay to women for equal work with men. The proposed board would consist of three representatives each of employers and employees, and two joint chairmen representing the public to be appointed by the presidents from nominations by the American Federation of Labor and the National Conference Boards.

WIDER OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAY ASKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A movement to have the entire English-speaking world participate in a special celebration of Thanksgiving Day this year, the three hundredth anniversary of the first Thanksgiving Day, has been begun here by Paul S. Reinsch, former minister to China.

Letters were sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Federal Council of Churches, the Sulgrave Institution, the World Sunday School Association, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations, by Mr. Reinsch, proposing that they call on all commonwealths and communities of the United States to prepare for the celebration, and that an effort be made to have English-speaking people throughout the world participate as a mark of their historic unity.

A. C. TOWNLEY STARTS FOR JAIL

FARGO, North Dakota—A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, was en route yesterday to Jackson, Minnesota, to serve a 90-day sentence in the county jail there. The Supreme Court of the United States recently refused to hear re-argument of the case, tried in Jackson during 1918, when Mr. Townley was convicted of violating the state sedition act.

SHIPPING BOARD TO SELL JUNK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Shipping Board has gone into the junk business on a tremendous scale in an effort to dispose of \$35,000,000 worth of surplus materials and supplies on hand after building and fitting out the Emergency Fleet. Within a few days, it was said yesterday, advertisements will appear offering everything for sale, from "slightly used" steam locomotives down.

Haramis's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Few things used for wearing apparel should be chosen with more care than shoes; and yet—

How often are they bought with regard for only one thing—style, so-called.

This store has made a study of footwear from the particular viewpoint of service and satisfaction.

We know how to fit shoes, which may sound paradoxical; but if you knew how many shoes were NOT properly-fitted, you would better appreciate this knowledge.

Furthermore, we look carefully to the details of finish—to certain standards that only the very best shoe makers observe.

This care and precision is always at your service.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SHUBERT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SAN CARLO
GRAND OPERA
FORTUNE CALLO, General Director
FIRST WEEK, NOV. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
MON. "CARMEN" Ferrabini, Kellie, T. masini, Royce, DeBlasi, Tell and Corra de Balliet. Cond. Peroni. TUE. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. WED. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. THU. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. FRI. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. SAT. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. SUN. "LA PERLE NEREA" Kellie, Boscarelli, Marr, DeBlasi, Balliet, Cond. Peroni. Box Office, also at Little Building.

NEW YORK
"GET TOGETHER" AT THE HIPPODROME
BEST SEATING
Mat. daily 11
Box Seats



**THE WINDOW
OF THE WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Advice to Bell Ringers

In the beautiful Vale of Evesham stands a singularly graceful tower erected by Clement Lichfield, the last abbot of Evesham, for clock and bells. Evesham Abbey has been swept away; but the Bell Tower remains, the clock tolls the hours, and the bells still ring the chimes. On the wall of the ringing chamber is this curious rhyme:

Gentlemen Ringers far and near,
That are disposed to Ring here,
Observe these Rules and note them well.
The Man that overtures his Bell
Unto the Sexton Sings pay
Before he passes hence away.
And he that Rings with Spurs or Hat
Must pay likewise for the same.
Hopes not Money? O! is dear,
Therefore make pay or come not here.

The Census and the Housewife

The federal statistician has become an object of grave suspicion to hundreds of indignant Australian housewives. For two years the search for empty houses has been pursued with unabated vigor but the high cost of building has made a vacant home a thing of rare value. Judge then of the wave of relief which swept the Commonwealth when the census disclosed the fact that many thousands of uninhabited houses awaited occupants. Immediately the house agent faced queues of home seekers and his telephone bell tinkled continuously. When Australia ascertained that its house agent knew of no unoccupied homes, an angry people sought an immediate explanation from the statistician.

It now appears that the houses shown as uninhabited were not vacant in the generally accepted sense but were without occupants at the week-end when the count was made. Hundreds of small bush and seashore homes, used at intervals by city owners, all were entered as vacant on the census list. The car owner touring in the country, a new tenant moving in on the first of the week, the orchardist visiting Sydney or Melbourne with his family overnight—all these helped to swell the census list of empty homes.

The explanation has convinced but it has not satisfied; no one who unexpectedly dangles a boon and then swiftly withdraws it from the eager claimant can ever hope to gain full forgiveness. "Statistics do not lie," says the official. "Indeed!" says the angry Australian woman.

Darwin's Birthplace

The Mount House, Shrewsbury, where Charles Darwin was born, has been bought by the British Office of Works for the accommodation of a body of clerks, who will have the run of the rooms and garden where the early years of the great naturalist were spent. The Mount is charmingly placed on the top of a steep bank leading down to the river Severn, and the terraced bank is traversed by a long walk leading from east to west. At one point in this walk grows a Spanish chestnut, the branches of which bend back parallel to themselves, and under this tree the boy Charles and his sister Catherine had their special seats. The people of Shrewsbury think that the Mount should belong to the public, but little harm will come to the building while the head of the office of works is that distinguished antiquary, the Earl of Crawford.

Worth the Candle

It would surprise visitors who enter the stately auction rooms in St. James's, known over the world as "Christie's," to find that instead of the usual orderly proceedings, auction by candle was going on, and that instead of a brief word of bidding, a movement of the head or arm, watched and understood by the courteous auctioneer, the buyers were watching the flickering flame of a candle, and as the light spluttered and flickered the would-be purchasers shouted and yelled till it was difficult to know when the light finally went out, who it was who had been the last to bid.

In the Times of London of October 3, 1793, there was an advertisement list of sales by auction which were to take place the following day, one of which was advertised as a "Sale by the candle." To sell by the candle was to put goods up to auction, a pin being thrust through a candle about an inch from the top, the bidding going on till the candle was burnt down to the pin which dropped out and the last bidder was declared the purchaser. The difficulty, however, was at times to know who the last bidder was, amid the excited shouting. In his diary Pepys stated that a sale by an inch of candle was very good sport for himself and the ladies who went to look on to see the people bid.

As Secretary to the Admiralty he gives an account of one of these sales. "To our office, where we met all for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle, the first time I saw any of this kind (in 1660) I observed how they do invite one another and at last how they all do cry and we have much to do to tell who did cry last. The ships sold were the Indian, sold for £1300, and the other 'The Half-Moons,' sold for £330.

Two Women Members

Lady Astor no longer occupies the proud position of being the only woman member of the British House of Commons, for Mrs. Wintingham, who was elected to succeed her husband in the representation of Louth, has taken her seat. They differ in this important political respect—while Lady Astor is a devoted follower of the Coalition, Mrs. Wintingham is one of the Wee Free Liberals, who acknowledge the lead of Mr. Asquith. The two women members share the same private room at the House; they dress alike in plain dark workaday clothes; but their seats in the House are not together. Lady Astor sits in the second row immediately behind Lord Robert Cecil, Mrs. Wintingham sits two rows further behind. What the members now want to hear is her maiden speech!

RAYNHAM HALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Oyster Bay, Long Island, place of so many pilgrimages to another shrine, stands a quaint old house built many years ago. It is called Raynham Hall, from the ancestral home of the Townsends in England, and was built in 1740 by Samuel Townsend, a descendant of John Townsend, who came to Massachusetts in 1630. Samuel Townsend was a member of the First Provincial Congress and was one of those selected to form the committee of thirteen whose duty was to frame the Constitution of the State of New York. The old house—new then—lived a quiet life until the Revolution. Then the sleepy little country town of Oyster Bay was the scene of much excitement and gaiety during the time the British made it the headquarters of the Queen's Rangers in 1778. Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was their commanding officer and he and several of his young officers were quartered in the hall which stood near the fort. There were two young daughters of the house, Sally and Audrey, and tradition, substantiated by contemporary accounts, says that they were gay, witty and vivacious. Despite their patriotic leanings it would seem that they did not find the presence of the officers too irksome. It is many years since that autumn of 1778 but reminders of the friendships between the daughters of the Hall and the young officers may still be seen there. Scratched with a diamond on panes of glass above a doorway inside the house are written the names of the Townsend girls and their cousin (probably) Sally Coles.

Upon the first pane is written: "The Adorable Miss Sarah" and underneath "Sally Townsend" and "J. W. GILL." Upon the second pane is "Miss A. T. the Most Accomplished young lady in Oyster Bay" and on the next pane is "Sally Coles."

Tradition has it that Colonel Simcoe paid marked court to Sally Townsend. Miss Sally did not heed his pleas, however, and later the gallant Colonel, rewarded by his country by many honors and offices in her colonies in Canada and elsewhere, married an English girl. Sally Townsend never married. Major André was also a visitor at Raynham Hall, and many tales have come down of his admiration for Sally.

The old house is connected with serious events as well as with junketings. In the garden at the side may still be seen great links from an enormous chain that was forged in a Townsend iron foundry in 1778, and stretched across the Hudson, at West Point to stop the British ships of war going up the river. This chain was forged in the Sterling Iron Works owned by Noble, Townsend & Co., and was about 500 yards long and weighed 150 tons. Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" describes the making of the chain.

"Col. Timothy Pickens, Attorney-General of the Army, accompanied by Captain Mackin, arrived at the home of Peter Townsend late on a Saturday night in March, 1778. Peter readily agreed to construct it and in a violent snow storm, amid the darkness of the night, they set out for the Sterling Iron Works. At daylight on Sunday morning two forges were in operation, New England teamsters carrying the links as fast as they were finished to West Point, and in the space of six weeks the whole chain was completed."

Benedict Arnold laid his plans to weaken this chain when about to deliver West Point into the hands of the enemy. In a disguised hand, he wrote a letter to Major André telling him that the chain had been weakened by having had a link taken out under pretense that it needed to go to the smith to be repaired. Fortunately his treason was discovered only a few days after the letter was written.

Raynham Hall is filled with the well-made, simple-lined furniture of the Georgian period, some of which has always been in the house. There are Windsor chairs, beautiful old desks and tables the grain and finish of whose wood it is a delight to see and touch, spinning and flax wheels, pictures and a grandfather's clock which tradition says once told the time of day to Washington when he visited the Townsend home in Chester to confer about the making of the chain. The original hand-hewn boards, wider than those in use today and black with the passing of years, can be seen today in the floors of some of the rooms. It is still owned by descendants of the Townsends, and at present, fortunately for those who care for the days and furniture of the early colonists, is open to the public.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION

The First Year's Work

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Everest expedition has completed its first season's work and returned from Thibet. Col. Howard Bury seems to be well satisfied with the work done, and as far as can be ascertained this satisfaction is well merited. It will be remembered that the purpose of the first season's work was exploratory rather than mountaineering. The country lying to the immediate north of Mt. Everest had never before been trod by a white man and was wholly unsurveyed. Perhaps the most important result of all is the accurate surveying of 9000 square miles of fresh country by the party sent by the government of India, with the expedition under the capable leadership of Major Morshead, who is himself an explorer and mountaineer of no mean repute. Only last year he accompanied Dr. Kellas in his unsuccessful attempt on the mountain of Kamet in British Garhwal; unsuccessful as far as attaining the summit of the mountain was concerned, but otherwise a most instructive and interesting episode in the history of Himalayan mountaineering, as they succeeded in reaching a col, the height of which was fixed by the Indian Survey as 23,500 feet. Here they were forced to halt, owing to the inability of their coolies to accompany them further, but Major Morshead declared that he felt ready to do another 6000 feet. In 1913, Major Morshead accompanied Colonel Bailey on his journey from Assam to Tibet up the Brahmaputra River and solved for all time the riddle of the famous falls which had been reported by the native explorer Kintup in 1882. On this trip Major Morshead mapped a very large area of entirely new and unknown country and added very considerably to the sum total of our geographical knowledge. It will accordingly be realized that it would be hard to find a better man with whom to intrust the work of surveying the country around Mt. Everest, and there can be no doubt that the results achieved by the survey party during this first season's work will have fully justified the Surveyor-General's selection.

But quite apart from the mapping of a new area there were other subsidiary branches attached to the expedition which were to deal with the geographical, botanical and natural history aspects of the country traversed. Hitherto we have had no reports of the work done and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any very startling discoveries will be made. In the natural history line particularly the fauna of Tibet is well known. Colonel Bury noticed the extraordinary tameness of the burrell, a species of wild sheep, in the valleys which had by no means the first to have observed identical characteristics in the burrell, and no mention has been made of the other larger and more handsome wild sheep, the Ovis Ammon Hodgsoni of the naturalist and the Nyan of the Tibetans. But after all the distribution of these animals is well known. There is only one large animal whose habitat still remains somewhat of a mystery, and that is the Shou, a huge deer, which inhabits parts of the Chumbi Valley and is believed to occur again in the valley of the Tsangpo to the east of Lhasa. It is to be hoped that next year some members of the expedition will be able to make a special study of this little-known animal and fix its boundaries with far more accuracy than can be done at present.

When all is said and done, however, there is no getting away from the fact that the real object for the expedition is the ascent of Mt. Everest, the highest mountain on the globe. Hitherto no actual peak of much more than 23,000 feet has ever been ascended, and no peak of 24,000 has as yet been conquered. From 23,000 to 29,000 is a big jump, and it is ever as well to "look before you leap." The successful ascent of a big peak depends entirely and absolutely on the discovery of the right way. There may be a hundred wrong ways to one right one, and in a venture such as the climbing of the world's greatest mountain, no effort should be spared in eliminating the wrong ways and making certain of the right. No mistake can be greater than to explore during the actual ascent. These were somewhat the tactics adopted by the Duke of Abruzzi when K 2 in the Karakorum was attacked. Time is too precious, since continued work at very high altitudes interferes with the energy which should be devoted to the final climb. The only method which promises any chance of success is a swift assault by a route which is known to avoid any precipices or similar impassable obstacles. This has been recognized by all mountaineers for many years past, but the difficulty has been to find the necessary time.

The committee of the Everest expedition realized this difficulty to the full, and from the very first planned a campaign for two seasons. The first summer was to be occupied wholly in a most thorough and careful reconnaissance, while the actual climb was to be reserved to the second season. Colonel Bury carried out these instructions conscientiously and thoroughly. The reconnaissance was first commenced on the west and an approach from this side was soon reported as being hopeless: the northwest and north were equally unfruitful, and many began to regard the venture as something of a wild goose chase.

At the time, however, we pointed out that almost all Himalayan peaks are protected on at least three sides out of four by great ramparts of rock, and gigantic precipices, and that there was no reason to suppose that Mt. Everest should in any way be exceptional. We added that negative information was always valuable, as it was frequently just as important to know which routes should be avoided as to

know which might be taken. These remarks have been fully justified by results, for Col. Howard Bury has now reported that after an approach from the east had been found to be impracticable, his scouts, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Bullock, were at last successful and found a route on the northeastern face of the mountain, which appears to be entirely feasible.

Next year the expedition will be able to commence on a series of local explorations and establishment of supply depots without any further delay, and we can only trust that before 12 months have elapsed we will have heard that the very summit has been gained.

THE LITTLE TRADERS OF PRAGUE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If you haven't the crown to rent a real site, plate-glass shop front and all, in Prague, it is of no consequence; you can always earn a living as a vender of small necessities, that is, provided you select the right street corner, a good place under one of the many arcades or arches, or a niche



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

between big buildings, which makes an admirable miniature store.

Prague abounds in these small traders, and what is more, to a great extent the public depends on them too. To many women this street selling for a livelihood is adopted as a means of independence when other occupations are no longer possible, and you find yourself admiring the cheerful pink face under the colored handkerchief of the stall-holder, as she proffers you apples or grapes, chocolate or delicious, crescent rolls covered with caraway seeds. From "early morn to dewy eve," yes, and past midnight, you will find numbers of these women at their posts, and in Prague, where you get up at all hours of the morning to take a journey and arrive at all hours of the night, they are a public boon.

A late train comes in, passengers pour out and some of the experienced



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sausage seller

immediately make for a dim glow in the shadow of a wall not 10 yards distant. It is the lamp of their friend the sausage seller, who patiently sits by the deep tin can on its three legs full of boiling water from which she produces perfectly good, well-cooked sausages on the end of a long prong, which are then eaten by the purchasers in primitive manner, in the fingers! By day time, in bright sunshine, or on an especially warm day these stalls are not so attractive in appearance as those of the lady of the roses or the ice cream and mineral "voda" seller, but at night they assume a value all their own.

Except in the big markets in Prague there are few flower sellers as compared with other continental cities, but here and there you come across little basket stalls always beautifully set out. I think that the artistic feeling of the Czech shows itself in these small ways very clearly. The sausage lady, of course, doesn't attempt to decorate her tin can, but the ice cream vender always has a couple of pots on the window-ledge of her kiosk.

And the miniature stores are so cleverly managed. All along the top edge of the door frame (which is generally almost a deep shelf) are carefully placed pots of some trailing plant which is encouraged to grow long and then arranged by the shop owner as a decorative border, making

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a pleasant setting to the little shop. Fruit, vegetables, eggs and other useful commodities are protected by a net of string and often besides the trailing floral adornment on one side of the step stands the oleander tree which is so popular here. Of course the great and rich storekeepers might see nothing in it all, but what there is, is right, especially with regard to design and arrangement.

Besides what one might term the passive or stationary traders there are the itinerant and more aggressive variety. Sitting in your cheap and popular restaurant you suddenly become aware of a presence at your elbow demanding your attention and you find a smiling woman, with a great basket of radishes, all tied up in neat little bunches—all very clean and pink and tempting. She is allowed to go about the restaurant in her honest attempt to gain a living and no thought of rivalry in wares causes her to be sent away by the manager or waiters—if you prefer her radishes to their "greens" from the kitchen, you are quite welcome to your choice.

And last, but not least by any manner of means, comes the lady of the weighing machine. She has a site under a large arch connecting two busy thoroughfares. The place is cunningly chosen, but one expects good sense from one of her high-brow appearance with her broad forehead and constant literary habits (she is rarely without some form of printed matter), but her peasant's handkerchief and general garb rather belie the impression created by her face. Business must be fairly slow, for she has recently added a basket of chocolate as an extra inducement to the passer-by.

THE BARBER AGAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I have described my last encounter with a barber on the occasion when Philippa's hair cutting drove me to reprisals and I chanced upon a knight of the gleaming scissors who told me where I came from, even to the county and the town, by means of my accent, which I fondly believed to be non-existent, and then capped that by putting all my most cherished ideas on hair cutting into an eighteen-word epigram. "Ye want ye air cuttin' but don't want it to look as if it 'ad been cut."

I had never had a tonsorial adventure before and I never expected to have one again; but the other day a growing shagginess behind the ears suggested that the time had come to drop into my accustomed basement for the remedy, and there the new adventure fell upon me swiftly and without warning.

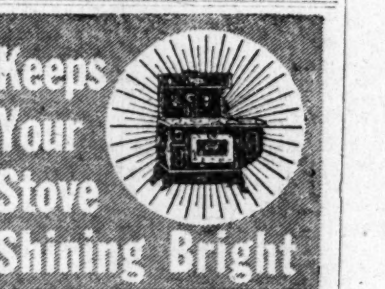
Joe was the barber's name; if he had another I had never heard it and his shop was placarded and known to every one as just "Joe's." I never claimed to be a special friend of Joe's like some of his customers—whether I am even an acquaintance now I shall probably find out the next time I go—I had merely drifted in from another place that had failed rather too consistently to give satisfaction, and had persevered without quite knowing why, because there were many different chairs in the shop and for months I had drawn a different experimenter every time.

However, Joe and I were on good enough terms and he received me with his invariable remarks about the weather and a certain acquaintance he had once seen me nod to, although the weather never varied as far as that below ground and I didn't see the acquaintance once a year.

Then, before I knew anything more, I was handed over to an underling and seated in my high chair like a baby at dessert and in another moment I was trussed to the ears in a cotton sheet under which my hands groped, and if I felt like anything at all it was like a pig in a poke.

It so happened that Joe finished off his patient at that particular moment, and as he sat down to read the afternoon paper which had just come in, as is the manner of barbers, I caught his eye and my memory stirred within me with such a shock that the scissors cut a most crooked swath in a conspicuous place above my right ear. What I remembered was that the last time I had been in to get my hair cut my pockets were empty, and with blushes and stammerings I had been forced to beg for a credit of 40 cents, and what was most horribly worse I had never thought of the debt again until that minute and had never been in to pay it.

What should I do? Should I say nothing at all and pay for two haircuts when I went out just as if I had known all about it and hadn't thought it worth while to make a special visit, or should I try and say as jauntily as I could, "Oh! by the way, Joe, do you remember that I



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EVENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The harbor of the village looked as a heap of liquid jewels under the waning sun which was slipping slowly away on vells of crimson-shot gold and mauve. A faint haze of pale dust lay over the narrow, neat little streets as the workers of the village went, at the end of the day, to their narrow, neat little homes. Men in coarse, soft-blue clothes which rustled from having been wet by salt water, strode along, the sun glinting against their shiny dinner pails. Faces were anticipatory of the evening quiet. Women clad in starched gingham just a little more ornamented than those they wore in the morning exchanged household details and lazy gossip over picket fences, or moved about tending plots of vivid flowers. Tiny clouds of ash-colored dust fluffed up from the feet of impetuous children who rushed, screaming, about their play.

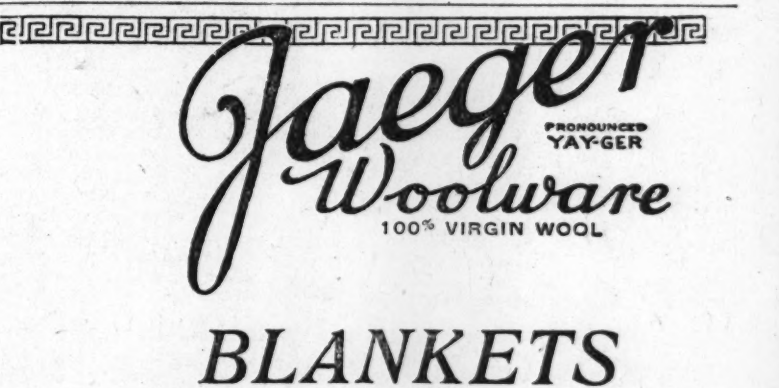
The gold and mauve changed to deep saffron. A great dull purple patch of cloud came from nowhere, scattered the glorious color into scurrying sections, passed along darkening the nearest edge of the sun an instant, then moved on its obese way, fading, disappearing. There sounded the fussy puff-puff of a motor launch coming into the inner harbor, flinging its per racket against the calm of the moors which rose gently behind the waterfront houses. Somewhere in black-diamond ponds on the moors frogs croaked. A bird, full-throated and tender, twittered and sang unceasing. Along the winding roads that streaked the violet-misted moors with pale gold motor horns boomed. Far away there was the minor chant of a bell.

Great shadows crept over the face of the water. Tiny waves became momentarily solid like giant, strange jewels, then rippled again to something fluent, molten. A schooner, home from the sea, moved with jaunty majesty into the inner harbor, now visibly hurrying ahead as if with final impatience to be at rest, again slowing to almost imperceptible motion. A fugitive puff of wind bore inland the sound of a shout.

All the pagantry of the spectrum spread across the sky with, in the heart of it, the glowing sun. Suddenly, tiny glimmering lights aloft, there moved three shapes, gray, lean as hounds. Just one long gray boat moving after another. The violet mist had spread out from the moors over the water. It gave the gray boats the air of stealing silently to a refuge which their potential strength made merely perfunctory.

Dusk, blue, heavy, spread over the village. The bell in the distance was stilled. There was less shouting among the children. Some of them had disappeared. Men sat on narrow, white doorsteps and talked in low tones or gazed out over the inner harbor, to the purple-black heap of rocks that marked its low barricade between the inner harbor and the ocean. Points of light stabbed through square windows.

The lean gray boats did not move any more, but rested quietly. Almost imperceptibly there sounded a tiny tinkling rasp, as of an anchor being cast. The jewels aloft winked like sleepy children. In other parts of the boats points of light picked at the darkness. Red, green. A series of crackling flashes. Suddenly, in the moment of strange stillness which fell over water front and village, there came, across from the gray things, that do not always rest contentedly, the softened wall of a bugle. Robbed of its customary martial spirit, it suggested a boy, far away from home, slouching against a stanchion in the shadows, dreaming new sweetness into the instrument, lifting it to something much more aesthetic than the normal sphere of summoning men to duty.



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It is interesting to note that Jaeger goods were part of the equipment of such Arctic expeditions as Dr. Nansen, 1893; Wellman, 1907; Stefansson, 1912; Sir Ernest Shackleton, 1914, and used in Africa by Roosevelt.

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NATIONALISM AND TARIFF TENDENCY

Chief of Federal Division Explains World Situation and Notes Reaction Against Erection of Additional Barriers

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nationalistic sentiment and the need for increased governmental revenues are accountable for the general high protective tendencies in the tariffs of the nations of the world, declared Henry Chalmers, chief of the tariff division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The high tariff agitation in the United States is one phase of this general tendency, he said.

"Strong nationalistic movements fostered by the war, and the pressing need of increasing governmental revenues," Mr. Chalmers asserted, "have resulted in higher tariff enactments. The wish to protect new industries developed during the war is also a motivating factor. Most European countries have recently revised, or are now in the process of revising their tariffs in the general direction of greater national exclusiveness. It is, however, felt that this has gone too far and a reaction has set in against raising tariff barriers between nations."

"It is being increasingly recognized that too great changes in tariff duties will tend to disturb channels of exchange in products built up in the decades before the war. With regard to the United States tariff law, I do not think the importance of the discretionary power granted under the Fordney Bill to the President, authorizing him to grant reduction of duties on certain products to countries which will grant reciprocal reductions, is fully appreciated. In fact the importance of reciprocal considerations in international commercial affairs is just coming to be recognized."

Governmental Aid

Mr. Chalmers cited two instances in which the government division has been of assistance in smoothing out tariff problems. The new Canadian regulations laid down some restrictions on certain products to countries which will grant reciprocal reductions, is fully appreciated. In fact the importance of reciprocal considerations in international commercial affairs is just coming to be recognized."

In the case of the Spanish tariff bill announced in July, with an allowance of two months for the filing of protests and claims, prompt action was taken. It was pointed out that some of the provisions of the schedule would hamper trade between the United States and Spain. Through the commercial attaché in Madrid the duties in 40 lines were protested and informal advice have been received that moderation of the schedule may be expected.

Discussing the function of the tariff division of the Department of Commerce as one of the commodity divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Chalmers stressed the importance of keeping the manufacturer and exporter constantly in touch with the ever-changing tariff situations in the countries of the world. He will establish contact with men in the textile trade through the International Textile Exposition and the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, being held this week.

International Tariffs

"The foreign tariff division," Mr. Chalmers said, "represents one of the oldest established foreign-trade activities of the federal government. Its primary function is to follow the tariff and commercial policies of foreign countries and to disseminate information on these subjects through correspondence and publications. As a service agency for the guidance of American exporters, the division supplies information on foreign import and export duties and restrictions. It is also the source of information on all related trade regulations affecting our foreign commerce, such as commercial traveler licenses, consular and customs procedure, and the requirements of foreign countries regarding port charges and dues, marking of origin, pure food and sanitary standards. Moreover, the division follows up such foreign internal legislation affecting American trade as sales and excise taxes and the laws and practices of foreign countries regarding patent and trade-mark protection, to the point of warning American concerns when attempts at unauthorized registration of their trade-marks abroad are discovered."

Periodic and special reports from all the agents of the Department of Commerce and the State Department abroad are received dealing with tariff changes. Through commerce reports and immediate press releases it is planned to keep the exporter in constant touch with the details of marking, consultation, packing and shipping in compliance with the regulations in the countries of destination.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANS NEW SCHOOL STADIUM

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A stadium, with seating capacity of 15,000, for the use of the public schools of San Francisco, will be erected at once in Golden Gate Park, at a cost of \$100,000, according to an announcement here by the San Francisco Board of Park Commissioners. The site selected is directly across the street from the Polytechnic High School, in a nat-

ural depression in the park nursery grounds, which will allow the seats to be constructed on the inner curve of the embankment. The need of the 1700 pupils in the Polytechnic High School for an athletic ground, led the faculty of the school to inspect several sites, the one in the park being the best. The matter was laid before the city board of education and the park commissioners, with the result that it was decided to build a stadium large enough for interschool meets for all the schools in San Francisco city and county, and to accommodate games with the schools from the other counties of northern California.

The structure will be 375 feet long by 450 feet wide, and will contain a quarter-mile track, within which will be a football gridiron, baseball diamond, basketball field, and room for track and field meets. When completed, it will be the largest public school stadium in the world. The stadium and the track and fields within it will be ready for use at the opening of the public schools in the fall of 1922.

BONDS TO PROTECT FOREIGN CREDITS

Sir Drummond Fraser Explains Ter Meulen Plan Involving Long-Term Issues to War-Stricken Nations of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States must be educated to go on lending to other nations, as Europe once went on lending to the United States, declared Sir Drummond Fraser before the Advertising Club yesterday. Only by increasing lending can the United States utilize to the full the equipment and skilled workers it possesses, and only by increased investment abroad can the balance of trade be restored to equilibrium and the abnormal gold reserve be lightened.

"To do this," said Sir Drummond, "the first thing America requires is to have confidence in the ability of the borrowers to use American goods wisely for reconstruction and recreation of foreign trade. The stumbling block is that the war-stricken countries of Europe have no money. They have natural resources which require American goods to vitalize. What they need is credit until, with the help of American primary necessities, they can recreate their own export trade."

"Now no one expects America to send her exports to the impoverished countries of Europe unless she has a well-managed guarantee that she will be paid in the future. I am here as the organizer of the only plan for extended credits which has stood the test of the minutest examination by the leading financiers of the world. This plan provides a guarantee in the shape of a bond, called a Ter Meulen bond, after its author, an Amsterdam banker, which the importer will give to the American exporter to hold until he pays him. This bond is issued by his own government, which pledges regular revenue-producing assets sufficient to pay the annual interest and sinking fund of the bond."

CANADIAN INDIANS AND TREATY BOUNTIES

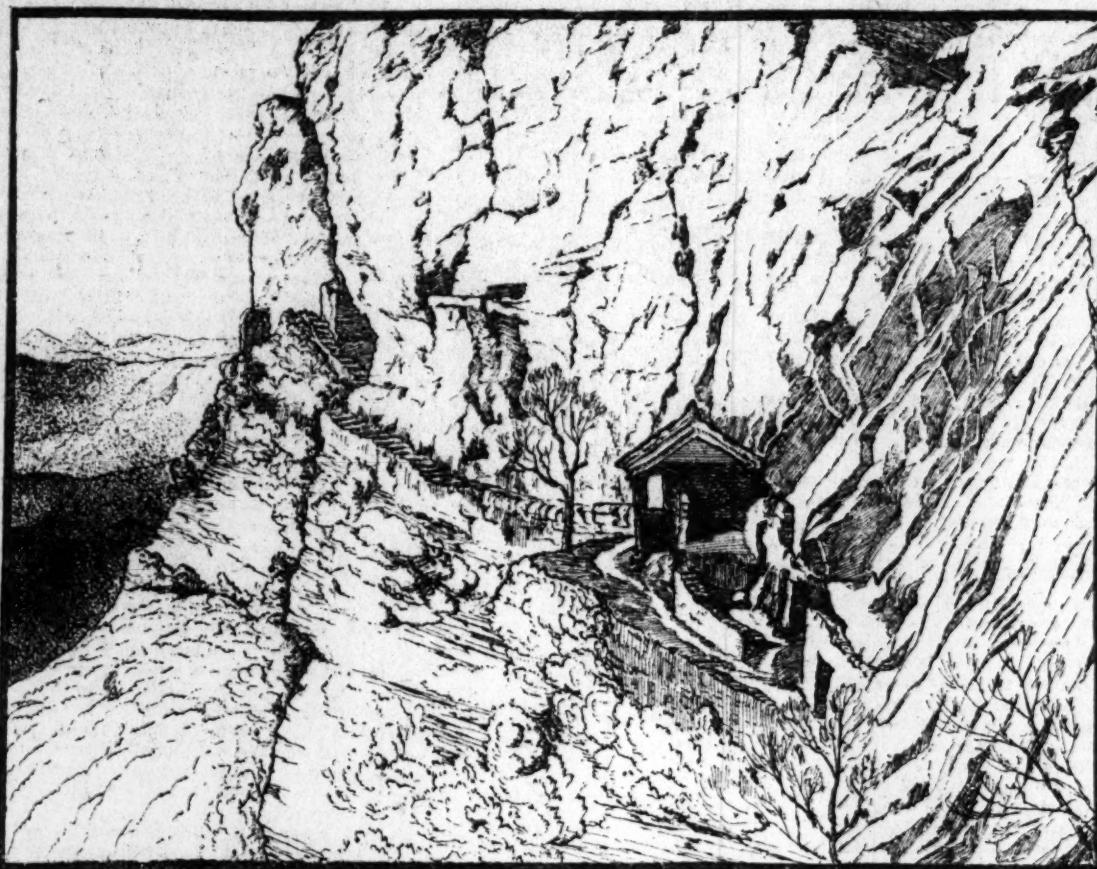
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Approximately 372,000 square miles of territory has been formally ceded to Canada by the Indian tribes of the Far North, as a result of the work of the government treaty mission during the past year. Treaty bounties were paid to 1900 Indians who had never before taken part in treaty-day celebrations. Treaty day was inaugurated more than 50 years ago, following a treaty made with the tribes in the reign of Queen Victoria, when Canada took over all Indian lands and agreed to pay yearly bounties "forever and aye." On treaty day each chief receives a silver medal, a flag, and \$25, and every third year a suit of clothes. The headmen receive \$15, and ordinary members of the tribe \$5. Every mother gets \$15 for each child. Each year the government pays out about \$100,000 in \$1 and \$2 bills to the Indians. Since the Indians in their store purchases have little use for money of larger denomination, the small bills are used. The Indian lands in the north which the government has taken over are today much as they were when all western Canada was ruled by the Hudson's Bay Company.

THE FLOWERY MOUNTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the middle of the great loess plain of Shensi stands the "city of western peace," Hsian-fu. Its thousand-year old walls are as stanch today as when they were first built, though half the city within must have been razed to the ground during the many dynastic upheavals which have convulsed China during that time. But Hsian-fu has a history; it has been the capital of an empire, no less than the refuge of an abiding empress. Again and again have the great gates been closed to advancing bands in time of war. And the "city of western



Little steps hewn in the precipices of Hua San

peace" yet stands there amidst the wind-blown loess, essentially the same as it was a thousand years ago.

Here we can hire a Peking cart to take us across the endless plain to the foot of the Flowery Mountain, Hua San. One of the five sacred mountains of China. There are other sacred mountains, of course, but they are of local fame only; these five have a reputation which extends beyond the borders of the Middle Kingdom. Is it summer? Then the temperature on the plain will be more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the soft road will be a foot deep in dust and the atmosphere will be so heavily laden that we shall eat and breathe loess all the time. Is it winter? Then there will be snow on the plain, and the cold will be intense and penetrating. Hardly anything will keep out the wind, least of all the tilt of the cart. Is it spring? Then the road—the proud highway which crosses Asia from Peking to Kashgar—will be a mud wallow; the carts will sink axle deep in the slime, and the mules will stubbornly refuse to haul us out. Only in the autumn, radiant and mellow, can we hope to travel in comfort. But who expects comfort in China—what we call comfort—least of all in a Peking cart, hard, springless, slow, dragged by mules along a road so hot that in no other country in the world would it be called a road at all.

Thus, though the weather is fine, and we can rejoice in that at least, yet the cart journey seems more like a penance. Happily it is not long. Three days' march eastward brings us to the walled city of Hua-yin-hsien. Beyond lies the flowery mountain, and southward, jutting up like an Assyrian tower from the high ranges which bound the plain in that direction, is the remarkable peak called Hua San, the flowery mountain. There is a jostle of carts along the road, and a good deal of dust; the cracking of whips and the cries of the drivers are heard continuously. Whole families live in these carts, some of which have traveled all the way from Peking. There are crowds of geese on the plain, but they ignore us. At night we halt, and are glad to creep into some poor little mud inn and spread ourselves out on the k'ang, for already the frosts are setting in. The k'ang is an institution in north China. Briefly it is a low mud platform extending the length of the otherwise bare room, beneath it are fires, in which fires are lit at night—smoldering fires which fill the room with acrid smoke, but keep the k'ang warm. The guest arriving at night is glad to put up with the smoke and spread his bedding on the k'ang, where, warmed through and through, he quickly falls asleep.

The carts could not leave the main road so we went across country to the base of the mountain on foot; coolies carried the necessary baggage for two nights to be spent there. Now we entered a gloomy stony ravine and began to ascend. From here nothing was visible of the huge rock walls we had gazed at from the temple. Then we watched the sun set behind Hua San in a sort of savage unrest, as though it would consume even the rock with fire. Now there was no sunset, but night came down swiftly and the wind rustled the bare trees.

Drawn came after a long night (we had slept in a disused temple), and we watched the gray light brightening over the plain at our feet; through the mouth of the ravine we could see far and far away, to where the rising

sun caught a loop of water which flashed like silver. It was the Yellow River. We turned to the mountain and almost immediately began to climb; that is the only word one can use. And yet it was not mountain climbing in the usual sense. There were, to be sure, rock ledges, precarious paths bewn out of the cliff face; and chimneys, familiar to the rock climber. But mostly there were rock ladders, also hewn from the cliff, with a sheer drop on one side, and a wall on the other; only there were iron chains to hold on to, attached to stanchions driven into the wall. That was good. But it was hard enough work.

And then an amazing thought struck us. Men must have cut these rock ladders, step by step, clinging like monkeys to the face of the precipices;

there were no chains to hold on to them. Strength, agility, patience—these were theirs, and an enormous faith, the faith that moveth the mountain. Only thus could they have scaled those grim crags, chipping footholds in the hard granite as they climbed as men chip footholds on an ice slope with their axes. And thus slowly, but surely, they found their way to the summit, through a wilderness of precipices; hacked their way up the strangest obelisk on earth. Yes, they were brave, those pioneers who—how many centuries ago?—first climbed Hua San, with their eyes fixed on heaven, their hands and feet faltering not on those precipices. Generations of pilgrims, toiling up and down, had trodden the steps deep, smoothed them, beveled the sharp edges. They were deep now, but also they were smooth and slippery; we gripped the chain.

Now we come to long razor-backed ridges, on which we balance ourselves; there are no chains here. A few pine trees grapple themselves firmly to the rocks. We are left wondering how this strange route to the summit was discovered.

Hsian-fu was a famous city; nay, it was the capital of Cathay, 13 centuries ago; in those days it was called Chang An. "Gloppun from the Kingdom of Ta Tsin (that is, Judea) on the Coral Sea, guiding himself by the azure clouds, carried with him the True Scriptures." So says the Nestorian Tablet, preserved in the "Forest of Tablets," a mean shed within the city. That, and much more, partly in the Syriac character. This visit of the Nestorians was in the year A.D. 635. Long before, then, men have gazed with awe at the strange mountain, rising like a pillar from the southern chain, distinguished by its unique form as by its commanding height. Surely it was the abode of the gods!

Thus might one muse, peering over the ridge into pits, where the evening mists already gathered. Then came more flights of steps, and the view opened out, so that one saw crags and walls of gray white granite, and towers and pinnacles; mountains in the distance, pile on pile, savage and grand. And so into snow silvered pine forests, where stood temples hidden away, and quiet priories, lonely and kind.

In such a remote temple, near the summit, did we spend the night, rolled in blankets by the charcoal brazier. In spring the mountain would be covered with flowers, but now indeed it was forlorn, and the wind whistled through the pines. And in the morning, all silver with the frost, we went down, carefully and slowly, for the long flights of steps were glazed with ice, and the wind howled around the precipices, so that we clung to the iron chains, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

GAS RATE IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Following the city's initiation of an inquiry to determine why gas costs more in Newport than in any other Rhode Island city the Newport Gas Company has announced a reduction in rates to small consumers. The gas company has reduced its tariff on the first 1000 cubic feet of gas to be consumed by 22½ cents. No difference is made in the cost of gas after 1000 cubic feet has been consumed. The reduction was made after the city had engaged the services of an engineer to determine the cost of making gas.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TEXTILE SHOW

Display of Cloth, Machines and Other Phases of Industry Serves to Increase Public Knowledge of Textile Qualities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Education of the consuming public in quality of textiles, mutual exchange in information as to processes and improvements among manufacturers and general stimulation of activity in the textile

field are noted in the International Textile Exposition being held this week in Mechanics Building. Involving an estimated expense of \$2,000,000, the exposition has gathered together the latest types of machines used in the industry, exhibits of the progress made in the American dyeing industry and showings of the many adjuncts to textile manufacture and marketing.

In every corner of the exposition building machines are at work threading, weaving, dyeing and drying cloth, carrying it from the raw thread to the finished goods. Great machines are busily winding countless spools of thread, while in another corner these spools are being unwound and woven into plain and figured cloths. Everything but the cotton growing and picking and the marketing over the retail or wholesale counter is placed before the public and representatives of the industry.

SUCCESSFUL PRESS CONGRESS CLOSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Press Congress of the World, attended by more than 200 delegates, representing 18 countries, closed here on Tuesday.

Walter Williams, the president, declared that the session had been of noteworthy success and would go a long way toward bettering the standards of the world's press, bringing about permanent universal peace, and enlightening mankind generally.

He said that the congress left as a legacy the Pacific Press Conference, which for a long time would be sufficient to mark the high tide of journalism as wrought by its delegates; that the delegates to this year's congress had given the world a keener insight into existing Pacific problems.

"Hereafter," said Mr. Williams, "delegates will not have closed, shuttered minds when it comes to consideration of great problems in this huge laboratory of the human race." Edward F. Lawson of London, England, it was announced, had been appointed chairman of the ad interim committee which will seek extension and improvement of communications between countries.

Mr. Williams will begin at once a lecture tour on journalism in Japan and China.

A resolution adopted Tuesday morning by the delegates expressed the opinion that Congress ought to pass the Hawaii measure, permitting immigration of foreigners, in order to relieve the acute labor shortage in the islands, and that the federal government ought also to permit Hawaii to participate in the national appropriations scheme for school betterment.

NEW DANISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Denmark has established a Consulate-General in Montreal, as a result of increased commerce with Canada, and to improve still further the business relations between the two countries. The new Consul-General, is Mr. P. Schou, an official of long standing in the Danish service.

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from the bale of cotton to the roll of cloth on the shelves of the wholesale or retail store.

Interest Stimulated

"Experience in the six preceding expositions of the textile industry has shown an increased interest in the general subject of textiles to follow the exhibition. The interest of the trade is stimulated in its own efforts and the interest of the consumer is directed toward the sort of cloth being bought."

Illustrative of the business recovery throughout New England, the general sentiment expressed in conversations at the exposition is one of optimism as to the general commercial situation, and the textile industry in particular. Considerable replacement of machinery and purchase of improved machines is found to be under way, deliveries being more prompt than before business slowed down in the process of readjustment.

Dyes of American manufacture are prominently displayed, the National Aniline & Chemical Company showing the results of wide research in coal-tar dyes. From the methods of early dyeing with the earth and vegetables to fabric dyed on a present-day piece-dyeing machine, the historical progress of this important phase of the industry is shown, and the exhibits have a high value in public education.

The exhibit of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce contains samples of cloth assembled from many parts of the world and valuable in comparison with the American products being manufactured in the exposition building. Research in the textile field is covered by the exhibit of the National Research Council, another agency connected with this important phase of the industry.

QUEBEC'S ROAD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Intimation that automobile trucks, which have increased enormously in Quebec, will have to pay more for the use of the roads was given by J. L. Perron, the new provincial Minister of Roads, in a public address in Montreal. Mr. Perron announced that the good roads policy of the provincial government would be continued. The effect of this policy had been vast, said the Minister. The isolation of the farmers had been ended; they had secured access to their markets. The policy had also had the effect of keeping men on the land. Furthermore, said Mr. Perron, of the \$35,000,000 spent by the provincial government for roads, it was safe to say that 90 per cent of this amount went to the farmers for labor and materials. Mr. Perron touched also on the tourist traffic, which had come about because of the highways. It had been estimated by an expert that American tourists would leave \$35,000,000 in the Province this year.

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OIL WORKERS GO BACK TO OPEN SHOP

California Strike Fails and Union Officials in the Future Will Be Barred Following Long Fight—Some Families Evicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
BAKERSFIELD, California.—The seven weeks' strike of 7000 oil field workers came to an end yesterday when Taft local union No. 9 voted to return to work unconditionally. This union has a membership of 2500, the leading union in the field, and the other unions voted along the same lines yesterday.

The official announcement of the operators says that the vote of the union will not affect the return to work of the strikers, since the operators have adopted the so-called "American plan" of employment, and will allow no interference by walking delegates or union officials. Virtually all members of the Taft local have been reemployed as individuals without reference to union affiliations.

Plans and preparations had been completed by 35 oil companies, operating in the Kern and Inyo County oil fields, for immediate resumption of operations, both drilling and producing, irrespective of the result of the strike. Action on these plans was precipitated by the receipt of nearly 1300 applications from strikers to return to work as individuals, according to an announcement made by G. M. Swindell, secretary of the California Oil Producers Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Production had been reduced by 60,000 barrels per month during the strike. There are now about 30,000-60,000 barrels of oil in the tanks, reservoirs and storage warehouses of the various companies operating in these two counties, but during September 200,000 barrels were withdrawn from this reserve stock, to make up the deficit of August and September, and it is estimated that 250,000 barrels have been withdrawn for similar purposes in October. This month also will see some reduction in the storage supply, since production probably will not regain more than half of the 60,000-barrel monthly deficit within the first month of resumption of operations.

Employment application blanks following the "American Plan" have been sent to every man who has applied to return to work, and, as soon as these are returned, the men will be notified of the exact date at which they may return to their employment, according to Mr. Swindell. These applications place each applicant on the basis of a "new man," that is to say, one against whom no strike or walk-out record is kept, but hereafter, each man employed by every one of the companies will be recorded permanently, and in case he leaves one company to apply for or take a position with another company, he will be issued a copy of this record, without which he will not be employed by any other company operating in the field.

The Associated Oil Company, up to October 25, filed 54 suits for eviction of striking workers and their families from cottages owned by the corporation, which seeks, in addition to enforcing its eviction notices, to collect damages of approximately \$1000 each from the strikers. This action is believed to have had a great deal to do with the breaking down in morale of the strikers.

PRODUCTION COSTS IN TEXTILE TRADE

Importance Emphasized in Connection With Adjusting Price Levels and With Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Production costs, and their increasing importance as a subject of careful study in improving manufacturing efficiency to meet readjustment of price levels, were among the less technical subjects discussed at the opening session of the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers being held with the International Textile Exposition. Ralph E. Loper of Fall River, Massachusetts, discussed the general subject and emphasized the value of modern cost systems.

Income tax reports to the federal government, he pointed out, require cost quotation of certain inventories of stock in process and finished goods, and a cost system presents a tangible evidence of the value. Cost fluctuations based on materials, wages and overhead have made it difficult to follow the trend and a proper check has been provided in cost systems. One of the chief values of such a system lies in its provision of accurate comparative cost data for the various kinds of fabrics, demonstrating to the manufacturers those which he can profitably turn out in competition with others.

Discussing what items should be included under the head of costs, Mr. Loper defined depreciation as an item constantly to be figured in dull as well as prosperous periods. Excess profits taxes should be a deduction from profits, brokerage and commission a deduction from the selling price, while interest on invested capital is always to be figured as cost.

"The ruling of the internal revenue authorities that interest must be omitted from figures submitted to them as cost, should not be allowed to affect the cost figures used for selling purposes," Mr. Loper said. "The ruling merely interprets this law which indicated to tax this income. The United States War Department has for many years included interest in their cost

calculations at the arsenals, and manufacturers may well follow this same practice in their own cost work."

Reliable production records are essential to the maintenance of a cost system, the speaker asserted. They should reflect the detailed operation of the manufacture. Mr. Loper discussed the distribution of overhead and other details of operating the system, and asserted that "a cost system is not a system of management. It is not a substitute for good trading ability or foresight, but if it is properly designed and the cost figures are reduced to compact convenient form, the system will pay its way many times over and will leave the management much more time in which to study markets, search out profitable lines, and handle the many other important problems which claim attention."

SALES TAX PLAN GAINS IN SENATE

Fate of Smoot Revenue Measure in Upper House in Doubt—Leaders in Lower Branch Insist They Will Defeat It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The fate of the Smoot sales tax plan is lodged today in a mere handful of doubtful Senate votes. So rapidly did the sales tax proposal gain support yesterday that House Republican leaders, in a desperate effort to head off its adoption, served formal notice on the Senate that under no circumstances would the House agree to it or any similar plan of taxation. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, held the Senate in session late last night so as to clear the decks for the final vote today on the modified sales tax proposal which Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, intends to press.

In the opinion of Senator Penrose, the support for the Smoot proposal for a 1 per cent levy on all manufactured goods where sales exceed \$6000 a year, and a turnover tax of one-half of 1 per cent on manufacturers' sales of the same amount, is so strong that the decision will depend entirely on the debate in the Senate.

Irvine L. Lenrow (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will lead the fight against the Smoot proposal today and Senator Penrose believes that this speech will be the deciding factor in the final vote.

Canvass Favors Smoot Plan
The most conservative canvass of votes showed 31 Republican senators in favor of the sales tax, 11 opposed, and 13 who are classified as "doubtful," with the chances that nine of these doubtful senators will support it. At least half a dozen Democrats have signified their purpose to vote for the sales tax.

Senator Penrose declared yesterday that he was not "specifically opposed" to the Smoot plan, but he would vote for the committee recommendations, provided they "would raise enough revenue." He insisted that the Smoot proposal would raise only \$300,000,000, and is supported by those who want to "unload" the excise taxes and other miscellaneous levies.

The Finance Committee chairman stated that he would not oppose the Smoot plan on the floor, but would maintain in a "judicious attitude" a determination to let it have a fair chance on its merits. He explained that the Finance Committee, desiring to be fair to all concerned, had maintained this position and had refused to commit itself either for or against the tax. He had no hesitation, however, in declaring that the Smoot plan was a "radical alteration of the whole tax system," and would leave an "open door," if adopted, for all proposed radical departures from the present method of taxation.

"We will give the Smoot plan a fair chance," he said. "What we are most concerned over is results. We want revenue and relief from whatever source the Senate deems best."

House Leaders Protest
Upon learning of the support gained by Senator Smoot, the three Republican leaders of the House, who will be conferees on the tax bill, hurried to the Senate Chamber to protest against the proposal. They were Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio, and William R. Green, Representative from Iowa. They told Republican leaders, including Senator Penrose, that under no circumstances would the House accept the sales tax, declaring that the matter had been threshed out thoroughly in the Republican caucus and repudiated by an overwhelming vote.

This attitude of House leaders is expected to play an important part in the final decision of the Senate. Senator Smoot is confident, however, that if the Senate does accept his tax plan he will be able to force it through conference, despite the attitude of the House.

The Senate Finance Committee is prepared to take up the emergency tariff rates and also to initiate hearings on the woolen schedule of the permanent tariff bill.

ROADS AGREE TO HAUL RELIEF GRAIN FREE
TOPEKA, Kansas.—On behalf of all the railroads of the country, J. R. Koonz, assistant freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe, yesterday notified W. H. Bibb of Topeka, regional manager of the Near East Relief Association, that the railroads have agreed to transport free to the seaboard, 2,000,000 bushels of grain for export to the Near East sufferers.

APPEAL MADE FOR RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Herbert Hoover Estimates Many Million Are in Immediate Need of Food Due to Crop Failure and Transport Breakdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conditions in Russia and Armenia, where millions of children are suffering from hunger, were described yesterday by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Vernon Kellogg, American investigator, as already beyond the immediate control of American relief workers.

Declaring that conditions in those countries are as critical now as at any time during the last six years, they appealed to the House Military Affairs Committee to report legislation that would enable donations of surplus army medicines and clothing for destitute children during the coming severe winter.

Secretary Hoover estimated that between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 children in the Volga basin, Russia, are in need of immediate food supplies and the total number of children facing starvation in investigated districts of Russia was estimated by Mr. Kellogg as 10,000,000.

Only 1,400,000 children can be provided for by American relief workers at the present time, Mr. Hoover informed the committee.

"Before January we may be able to swell our efforts and afford care and relief to 2,000,000 or more children, but not to adults," he said.

Only Children Fed
Mr. Kellogg, who was associated with Mr. Hoover in relief work during the war, has just returned from an investigation of conditions in Russia and Armenia. Conditions in the latter country, he agreed with Mr. Hoover, are just as critical as they are in Russia.

Three factors are largely responsible for the present conditions in Russia, Mr. Hoover declared. These are, first, the rapid spread of the effects due to under-nourishment and absence of sanitary precautions; second, the failure of the harvests, which will yield only about one-fifth, and third, the breaking down of the transportation system. "Adults are in need of relief as well as children," said Mr. Hoover, "but we have been able only to devote our attention to the children. There may be some surplus army blankets that could be used. The total surplus stock available is only about \$4,000,000 worth."

"Americans must disregard the political affairs of Russia, no matter what may be their judgment as to the Soviet Government," said Mr. Hoover. "The children are not to blame. All our help has been for the children and the Russian authorities are cooperating, although we control our own efforts."

Japan and South American countries have not as yet moved to help in the Russian relief work, Mr. Hoover informed the committee, although European governments are conducting campaigns to raise funds. He stated that conditions in Armenia were almost as bad as in the Volga basin, and that American aid is going forward there as rapidly as possible under limited funds.

All Russia Affected

All Russia is suffering from famine, Mr. Kellogg told the committee. "There has been a total breakdown of agriculture," he said. "Food consists, where it can be had, of horseflesh and bread of grain and chaff. I have never seen anything to compare with the condition in our six years of terrible experience."

The Russian Government has made a great effort to get out seed grain, he explained, but Russian farmers estimate that only about one-fifth of the seed needed has been distributed, indicating a one-fifth harvest. To make matters worse, he said that the transportation system also has broken down, and it is only with great difficulty that food is being brought to the city and railroad centers, where destitute people are flocking.

He testified that the small stocks of surplus food supplies in Russia are being conserved and distributed by the Soviet Government.

"But the Soviet Government maintains a large army and feeds it," Harry E. Hull (R.), Representative from Iowa, interposed. "We are told that the Russian Army has food supplies for four years," added Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

"I don't know as to the truth of that report," replied Mr. Kellogg. "The Russian Army lives on horse meat and rough grain bread. That food would stunt a child."

DRUGGISTS OPPOSED TO THE SALE OF BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The question of whether beer manufactured before the issuance of permits for medicinal beer could be sold under the new beer regulation has been settled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which ruled yesterday that in instances where the portion of the brewery premises upon which the beverage is manufactured is separated from the portion where the distillation is carried on, in accordance with regulation six and Treasury decision 3239 that if an applicant had qualified as a brewer in accordance with the above Treasury decision, he would be allowed to transfer the beer on his records at that time, and sell it as beer for retail purposes, pursuant to permits to purchase, and subject, of

course, to all requirements of the laws and regulations.

It was said at the Internal Revenue Bureau that a tax of \$6 per barrel of 31 gallons would be levied on beer under a law passed in 1918.

It is becoming evident that the permission to manufacture and sell beer as medicine is not so popular as was represented by those opposed to prohibition. Eugene C. Brockmeyer, general attorney for the Association of Retail Druggists, said yesterday that the "hazard of the beer trade is too great to make it alluring to the druggists and that the issuance of the beer regulations will not induce many druggists to accept the hazards which this business carries." The National Association of Retail Druggists, he pointed out, had gone on record at its annual convention against selling beer as medicine even on prescription.

PROBLEM OF PARCEL POST DISCUSSED

Delegate to Pan-American Congress at Buenos Aires Tells of Efforts to Overcome Present Difficulties in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"The exporter from the United States takes his post office so automatically that he fails to recognize any need of study of postal regulations in regard to foreign countries, and as a result loses many opportunities and wastes a large amount of money," said O. K. Davis, secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, one of the United States delegates to the recent Pan-American postal congress at Buenos Aires, before the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday.

"It must be understood," said Mr. Davis, "that there are three separate classes of mail considered at every postal congress, including letters, postcards, newspapers, commercial circulars and commercial samples; parcel post, and third, money orders, registry and special delivery. Lack of study of this classification has led to enormous complaint, both in the United States and in South America. There are separate conventions for each class, and they differ in many ways."

"The charges for ordinary mail go wholly to the country in which it originates, the country of final delivery receiving none of the charge. But this is not true of parcel post. Up to the present, the United States has had 19 postal conventions with 19 Pan-American countries, as have most of the European countries. But at Madrid, at the last Universal Postal Conference, a general arrangement between Spain and the South American countries was made, though certain of its provisions were not ratified, owing to conditions in South America."

"It was evident to us at the Buenos Aires congress that the first thing to be done was to negotiate a similar convention, meeting the objections raised against the Madrid agreement, and this was successfully done, so far as ordinary mail is concerned. "But when it came to settling the parcel post convention, we had a high old time. One of the chief causes of complaint had been the attitude of the United States in refusing to transmit parcel post packages through one country to another, or to make arrangements for transmission through other countries. The first thing that caught our attention was the arrangements for storage facilities in the post offices. Each had huge sections set aside for this purpose, and found them an absolute necessity. Another question was what arrangement could be made for delivery charges and for what had developed into a system of petty fees, reaching in the aggregate to several dollars currency."

"The result was to fix the charges as follows: The country of origin would pay to each country through which the parcel passes, as well as to the country of final delivery, 20 cents gold for each package weighing less than five kilos, or 11 pounds, or 40 cents up to 10 kilos, and each country granted free transmission on these terms; all other charges in continuous delivery would not exceed 10 cents in gold, exclusive of duties, and this should be paid by shipper to country of origin and paid by it to delivery country, and this can be put into effect by any country with any other prior to the general adoption of the convention, by special agreement."

"Altogether, so far as the parcel post situation with South America can be remedied by convention, this convention will do it. But even this will not be accomplished unless the exporter from the United States takes better care of his shipments to insure their proper handling according to the provisions of the convention."

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SENATE WILL TAKE UP ARMY CHARGES

Mr. Watson, Who Has Asserted That Soldiers Were Cruelly Treated in France, Objects to Subpoenas for Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Prior to going before a special committee ordered to investigate charges that American soldiers were hanged in France without courts martial, Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia and author of the charges, served notice yesterday that he would "fight it out in the open Senate," so the whole world should hear.

Methods of procedure with respect to the proposed investigation by a special committee of senators engaged the Senate in a lively tiff. Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the special committee, precipitated what was the second outbreak of the day when he offered a resolution authorizing the committee to subpoena witnesses and documents. It was reported to the Senate during the uproar that followed, despite the violent objections of the Georgian and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri.

Declaring that he had been attacked by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in a "most contemptuous, intolerable and insolent manner," Senator Watson said that he would "fight it out with him face to face in the open Senate," before he would consent to go before a committee where the evidence would be "entombed in a report."

Senator Watson contended that his charges of outrages in the army were substantially the same as made by George E. Chamberlain, former Democratic chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, during the Wilson Administration, on the Senate floor in 1918. "Only he didn't know about the hangings then," Senator Watson declared.

He said that records were so garbled that the morning papers gave a statement from the Secretary of War doubling the number of hangings as previously accounted for by Senator Wadsworth.

"The American people will see the pictures of these gallows," he promised, "and they will ask by what authority these crimes were committed."

Senator Watson declared that only yesterday morning he had received confirmation of another hanging, this time of a Negro soldier. In an effort to head off the resolution of Mr. Brandegee, Senator Reed declared that the Senate was establishing a precedent since it was proposed to investigate the veracity of a Senator's remarks on the floor and not with the intention of investigating the charges. Senators, however, came forward with specific cases, showing that substantially the same had been done in the investigation of the sugar

bribery charges, the Mingo mine troubles, and with lobbying.

Senator Brandegee offered the resolution to meet the objections of Senator Watson, who had expressed dissatisfaction that the original resolution of investigation did not provide for the subpoenaing of witnesses. Another clash is due when the resolution is voted upon.

The investigating committee was completed yesterday, with the appointment of Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, to succeed Alcee Pomeroy (D.), Senator from Ohio, who was unable to serve.

MR. VOLSTEAD'S VIEW ON "MEDICINAL" BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office.

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Andrew J. Volstead, United States Congressman from Minnesota, author of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, in a recent address here said: "The time is coming when not a member of Congress will have the courage to stand up for the open saloon. The prohibition amendment was passed without the aid of the women's vote," he said, "and public servants now know that the women's vote is almost solidly against intoxicating liquor in every form."

"The return of beer means the return of the open saloon," continued Mr. Volstead. "The wets may as well expect to climb to the moon as to expect that about. Some of the states which voted dry at one time, later voted for the return of beer. Then they voted dry for the second time. They found, after painstaking trial, that the return of beer meant the return of the open saloon."

Mr. Volstead was quite vehement in his allusions to the frequently camouflaged appeal of "beer for the sick."

"You ask about the medicinal beer ruling?" he queried. "Well, both that and the tax on non-beverage whisky are recent incidents of the fight. It is a mistake to believe, as the press insists, that they show a trend toward liberalization of enforcement. With the passage of the anti-beer bill the buncombe of 'beer for the sick' will be silenced forever."

MR. McKENNA GOES BACK TO ENGLAND

NEW YORK, New York.—Reginald McKenna, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been studying the commercial and economic situation in America, was a passenger on the steamship Adriatic, which left for England yesterday.

The former Chancellor issued a farewell statement expressing his belief that financially "the corner is turned," although a considerable time would be required for a return to normal conditions.

He said that he favored the cancellation by England of war debts owed her by other nations.

MONEY FOR ALASKAN RAILWAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to complete construction of the Alaskan railroad.

CHICAGO PLANNING PASSENGER SUBWAY

Effort Is Being Made to Relieve Transportation Conditions, Due to Dependence on City's Surface and Elevated Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Action toward the construction of a subway under the Loop district of this city as a practical solution of congestion and high carfare is being taken by members of the City Council and others interested in the welfare of citizens and development of the city.

It is pointed out that Chicago, alone of the great modern cities of the world, is without a subway for passenger transportation. It has some 65 miles of tunnels for delivery of freight from railway terminals to the department stores and warehouses, but depends entirely on surface cars, elevated trains and railroads for carrying people to and from work.

Chicago has the price of 15 miles of subway already set aside, it is pointed out. Some \$30,000,000 has been collected since 1907 from street car riders by the Chicago surface lines. Under the railroad contract with the city, the lines pay 55 per cent of their net profits each year into a special fund for the purpose of building a subway.

Thus, if Chicago wants its subway, it can now have it without going into debt for it by issuing bonds, upon which heavy interest must be paid, as other cities have had to do.

Hearings on the advisability of beginning on the subway now are to be started before an aldermanic committee here tomorrow afternoon. U. S. Schwartz, chairman of the council's local transportation committee, made this announcement in a statement of his position. He said:

"The pressing and immediate problems, in addition to the reestablishment of the 5-cent fare, which the committee has always supported, include the unification of the elevated and surface systems, extensions of those systems, and the construction of a subway."

"No city has had better opportunities to construct an adequate subway system. Over \$30,000,000 is immediately available for the purpose."

"The misunderstandings between governmental agencies and bickerings for political advantage must give way to the 'I will' attitude of Chicago, and the construction of a subway system must be begun as quickly as plans can be prepared and such a system properly coordinated with present traction facilities."

MAINE INVITES MARSHAL FOCH

AUGUSTA, Maine.—An invitation to Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France to visit Maine has been extended by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, as chief executive and in the name of the people of the State. "We would esteem it a distinct honor," he wired, "to welcome you, the illustrious son of a sister republic, as a guest of our people."

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

In the country roads round Paris the leaves are falling beneath a sun, torrid in this late summer, while lingering guests amid the splendor of the last roses still wear light garments. A pretty dress of pale yellow muslin, with a jacket of orange velvet, was a beautiful bit of color against the rosy hued horizon, tinged with the lovely garden and the guests with its rosy reflection. Also a combination of white skirt and bottle-green jersey and scarf, looked well on an auburn-haired girl.

The summer weather robs the dressmakers momentarily of customers, though all the great emporiums are fully stocked and ready for oncoming purchasers. Tailor-mades in velvet cloth, with bands of subtle fabric round the skirt, and another band of the same fabric down in the waist at the back, sound too wintry a mode for present moods. And yet, when suddenly a crisp frost shall overtake us, the unwary will repent them of their slackness in ordering new clothes, and rush in undue haste to choose winter garments. There is, however, a tendency with all save the very opulent "to make do," as the saying is, with what one has, with maybe a brand-new hat in velvet or in panne trimmed with the all too popular ornaments of steel which mark the autumn note in millinery. Some of the new shapes, turned up in front are most becoming, even though decidedly heavy, when sun rays beat upon the head.

A nice black tailor-made was seen, bound with narrow black braid, with a waistcoat of white jersey silk and white lace. In a beautiful garden near Paris, a company of cinema actors preparing a film for the Maison Pathé asked permission of the owner to make use of the property as a background for some of the scenes. An interesting talk with one of the players elicited the facts that England and America were technically superior to France in these productions, especially in the question of lighting, where France is as yet behindhand because they were later in beginning to work with artificial light, which system originated in America. As far as daylight is concerned for the production of what is termed "exteriors" this was clearer in France than in America.

When all is complete, a process which takes from two to four months, the film, having been purchased by a firm, is presented to the public, who little realize the vast amount of patience and pains which go to the making of a scene which passes before their eyes in the space of a few seconds.

Leather seems to be the latest fashion fad, as applied to jackets and trimmings. Has anyone ever thought what a lovely scarf could be made of chamois leather fringed out as to the ends, with a conventional design in soft black kid applied? To match this a hat and muff, with the same design, attenuated in just proportions. The need for careful economy as preached by all the premiers of the world may produce many interesting novelties for the toilet hitherto despised and disregarded, but which the exigencies of the hour may bring into being as desirable acquisitions.

Beautifying the Bedroom

The well-known and accepted fact that simplicity is the keynote of charm finds nowhere a more striking illustration than in the appointments of a bedroom. Perhaps the most satisfying of decorative schemes is white combined with pastel shades of blue or green, rose or lavender. White woodwork gives that air of cleanliness so desirable in the bed-chamber and the home-maker will find that the most charming results will be attained by plain walls of buff or gray, the necessary color being supplied through the use of gay chintz hangings.

The essential furnishings of a bedroom are rather few, and the less furniture there is in a room the better it looks—and feels! A comfortable bed of plain, simple design, with a small table beside it to hold a reading lamp, books, or a clock; a long mirror on one of the wall spaces, a dressing table near a window, a writing table, and a chair or so, with perhaps a stool, are all the equipment required for an ideal bed chamber.

If plain gray walls are used the furniture may be either gray or white with hangings of chintz in a delicate shade. I remember visiting once in a country house where the guest room was a charming place of white and pink. The bed was a simple white painted one, covered with a spread of pink and white striped chintz. The window hangings were of the same material, with narrow stripes at each side and a valance at the top. Crisp wash curtain of white dotted swiss gave an added note of daintiness.

An attractive rag rug of pink and blue with a solid black border covered the brown stained floor, and the nicest thing about this rag, in the opinion of my hostess, was the fact that it could be easily washed when it got soiled. There was a small white table near the bed and a writing table of white with a small stool in front of it covered with a cushion of flowered chintz.

The dressing table was so simple that I am sure the youngest and most inexperienced of home-makers could manufacture it herself. It consisted of a tall box hung with chintz, and there was a sheet of plate glass on top. An oval mirror in a white frame hung above it, and a pair of tall pink

candies in white holders with pink shades added just the right note of completeness.

The walls of this room were not a figured pink and white and blue paper, but a solid soft gray, upon which the few well-selected prints showed off to added advantage. In one corner of the chamber there was a homelike book shelf painted white and suspended from the molding. The wall lights near the dressing table were lovely shades of creamy white with exquisite pink and green garlands upon them.

An equally happy color scheme for

Freedom in a House

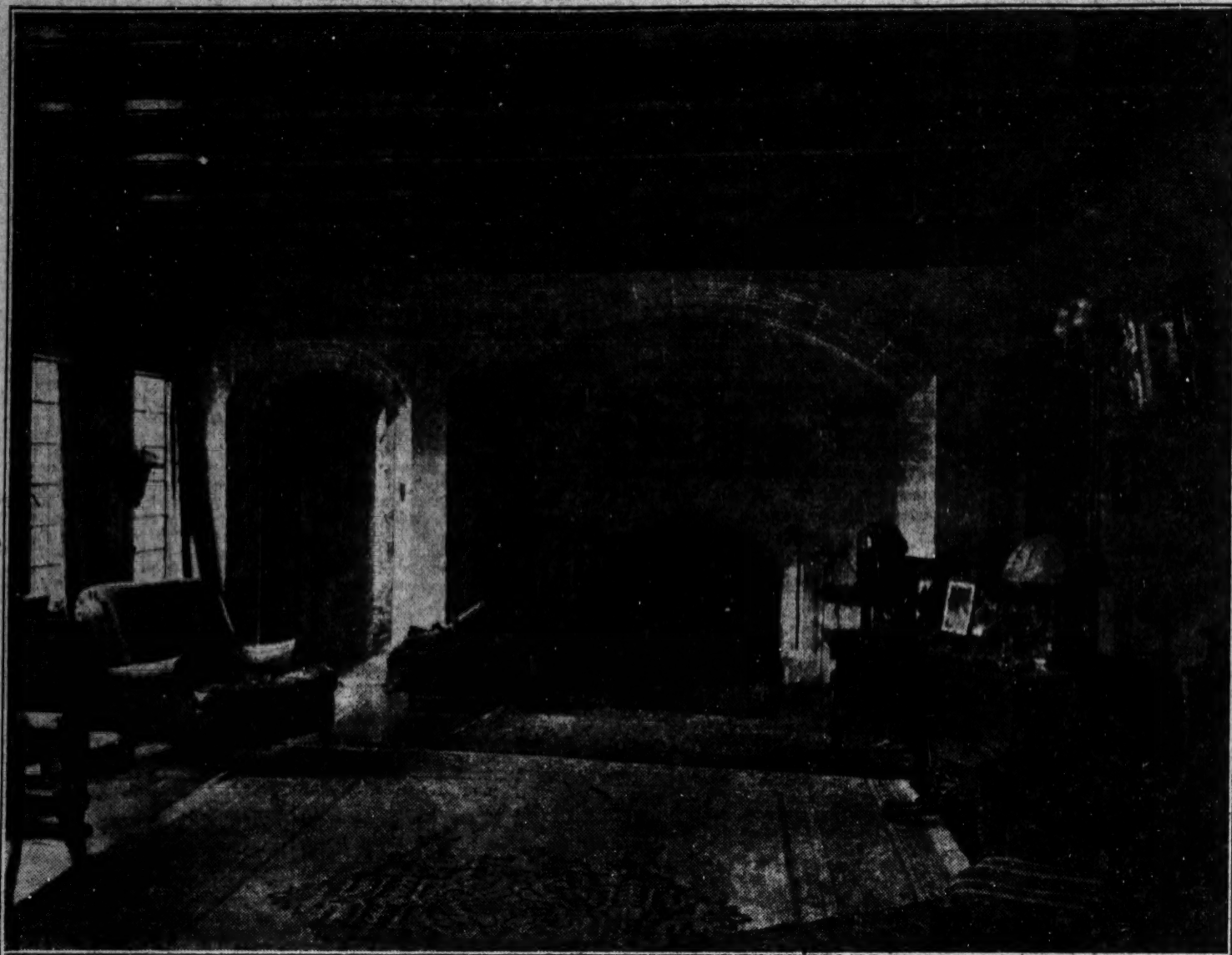
The satisfactory building, the attractive room, must be fitted to meet the demands for which it came into being, but it also should be beautiful according to recognized standards of good taste. Out of an attempt to meet these two demands, the various styles in architecture and art have developed. The well-defined types of architecture, decoration and furnishing are based upon the needs of the people, be they simple or complex, and upon the degree of their artistic development. "Architecture, in every age,

masonry, with the simple but graceful segmental arches of fireplace and doorway, give the sense of solidity. The timbered ceiling increases this feeling.

Imagination runs through the open door to a balcony which overlooks a blossoming garden that you are sure lies under the window through which the sun is streaming. You would like to push aside the rich curtain at the right of the fireplace and peer into the rooms that lie beyond—a dining room with timbered ceiling like this entrance room, a dining table of good design and of a dimension to allow

Japanese iris, rare roses, daphne, the sweetest of the sweet, onto the later gorgeously of asters, zinnias, marigolds, cosmos and the last courageous Japanese anemones.

There are practical lessons for every home maker in such a room: ideas and principles that can be applied to all houses. The old one doesn't have to be pulled down but often it can be modified and improved. The first appeal of the illustration is for strength and stability through durable material and simple lines. Next it is an emphatic protest against overcrowding both of furniture and



Spaciousness and beauty are found in this simple interior

Photograph by John Wallace Gillies

is a faithful mirror of contemporary society." Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and Colonial types came into being to meet the needs of some particular group of people or of some nation; these types have remained.

In the search for something new, the dignity of the colonial period was for a time forgotten, and there followed a mad riot in every imaginable monstrosity in buildings, decorations, and furnishings. Really good and beautiful furniture was relegated to the garret to make room for the gingerbread trimmings demanded by the new gingerbread house. Small rooms became the vogue, and these were crowded with tippy, tippy furniture. Mahatlas, tables and cabinets were loaded with ugly ornaments, walls hung with meaningless pictures, white feet trampled upon giant roses flamboyant in the carpet, or tread on multi-colored deformed animals both couchant and rampant on the rugs.

As we look back upon these days, we wonder why we were so slow in groping toward the light, but at last we are seeing more clearly and are translating our vision into homes that are both comfortable and beautiful.

In this emancipation, some have selected a particular period, in a style recognized as good, and have evolved a room or an entire house in accurate reproduction. But this slavish following of the past often meant a cramping of the taste and the life of the present. The tastes and interests of the individuals of the household. Others have begun with a foundation in the past which they have adapted to modern living conditions and to their own peculiar needs.

Once we would have shuddered at the idea of a piece of colonial furniture on an oriental rug in a gothic, romanesque or medieval room; now we look upon such a combination with delight if the effect is harmonious. Travel, increased culture, improved standards of taste, general emancipation from slavish following of others have combined to give the home maker the best there is in suggestions for a truly beautiful home adapted to the life of the occupants. We have learned that "Style, as a quality, is character, independent of any particular historic expression."

The accompanying illustration is full of suggestions for liberty in building and in furnishing. The first impression is a sense of freedom. The generous dimensions of the medieval solidly built room, its wide, open spaces, its absence of any crowding of furniture, impels a deep breath of satisfaction. Freedom always makes us breathe deep. The walls of

armchairs for everybody—plants blossoming in the windows and, of course, a great fireplace. A house with such a living room or entrance hall would be more than generous in the matter of fireplaces. There would be one in the library, for book-lined walls demand the bright light of the old gold and rich-hued morocco of the bindings.

But to return to the room before us. Solidity, strength, freedom, are left undiminished by the furniture. The heavy colonial table, one of its carved feet resting upon the rich rug, is not inharmous, even with the medieval architecture. The same is true of other things, each one of which doubtless has a story.

The fireplace is the focal point of any room and, with reference to it, everything else should be arranged. The concentric curves of this fireplace and the recessed arch which frames it, strike the first note of harmony, echoed by the classic relief against the masonry, with the quaint lantern-shaped side-lights. A mantelshelf would not have been suitable at all.

The well-filled wood basket is earnest of glowing fires in a room so arranged that nothing obstructs the view of the fire from any point. The side lighting also is to be noticed. A timbered ceiling makes a disagreeable central light impossible—another cause for congratulation.

The walls, free from all crowding of pictures, would have delighted William Morris. Flowers are always in harmony and in this home we can picture a floral procession marching in from the garden through the various rooms, headed by the first crocuses and snowdrops and followed by violets, glowing poppies, campanula,

meaningless bric-a-brac. Try the experiment of elimination of all that is not both useful and beautiful or else beautiful enough to justify its existence. Open spaces give room to move about without fear of knocking over some tippy table or of stumbling over a misplaced rocker. It shows how furniture of different periods, each piece good of its kind, can be arranged in a room of a design antecedent every piece and yet the whole result in harmony.

Each ornament, beautiful in itself, stands out with nothing to detract from its charm. The Japanese put a single flower in a vase to isolate its beauty for greater enjoyment. We are beginning to understand their attitude and to apply the same rule.

By degrees we are becoming emancipated from blindly following any one period or person. "The world is all before you where to choose." Declare for freedom, seek only the best, bring that and yourself into harmony and the problem of your house—and perhaps other problems, too—will be solved.

Homemade Flower Trimmings

Why buy your flower trimmings when you can make them yourself? With a little patience and the aid of a few accessories, the tiniest ornament of silk, satin, velvet, or ribbon can be turned into something dainty either for your own wear or to give pleasure to a friend. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you have made an artistic ornament to suit the individual taste and coloring, and that it has cost next to nothing. To the

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TRY THIS RECIPE—Meat or Turkey Dressing: Toast 4 slices white bread and with 2 cups cracker crumbs, place in a deep dish; add 3/4 cup melted butter. Cover with 2 1/2 cups hot milk to make stuffing right consistency. Add tablespoonful **BELL'S SEASONING**, an even teaspoon salt, and 4 slices salt pork fried to a crisp and chopped fine. When well mixed, stir in 2 raw eggs. Equally good when baked in small pan and served separately.

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Autumnal Luncheons

Autumn Leaves

One Ha-ha Orange for each person
Dressed on a Fork
Omelette with Green Peas
Garnished with Little Triangles of Boiled Ham
Sweetbread Croquettes, With Tomato Sauce
Green Pepper Salad
Cheese Crackers
Peaches Quartered, Sweetened and Half Frozen
Cakes

Havana Oranges Dressed on a Fork—Pierce a fork partly through the center of the orange, entering it from the stem end. The fork serves for a handle, which should be held in the left hand, while with a sharp knife the peel and thin skin are cut off in strips from the top of the orange to the fork handle. Now, holding it in the right hand, the orange can be eaten, leaving all the fibrous pulp on the fork.

Sweet Bread Croquettes—Blanch two pairs sweetbreads (by boiling in salted water), cut them in small dice, cut 4 ounces mushrooms into dice. Make a soup by putting 1 1/2 ounces butter into a saucepan and when it bubbles sprinkle in 2 ounces of flour, slowly mixing, cook it well, then pour in 1 gill of cream or strong veal stock; when this is also mixed add the dice, which stir over the fire until they are thoroughly heated; take them from the fire, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, which return to the fire a moment to set, without allowing it to boil. When cool form into croquettes; roll them first in cracker crumbs, then in egg, then in cracker crumbs again and fry them in boiling lard. Cone shape is a nice way to shape them for you can press in the top for a stem a stick of parsley, celery, or pimento.

Green Pepper Salad (Using Sweet Peppers)—Remove the ends and seeds from 6 green peppers, cut in shreds as for julienne. Add 1 large pimento, cut in fine strips; over all scatter a few onion rings, using a very small onion; toss together in French dressing. Serve on tender romaine leaves.

Chili Bisque Browned Bread Cubes
Fried Gumbo Romaine Balls

Autumnal Salad
Citron Preserves Hot Shortcake Chestnuts

Chili Bisque—Take 3 large sweet chili peppers, remove seeds and veins, boil until tender, wash them through a fine sieve. Take a tablespoon of butter and 2 of flour, melt them together, let cook until frothy and bubbly, then pour in 1 pint sweet milk. Season light with Tabasco sauce and salt. Beat an egg light with half a cupful cream, and add gradually to the sweet mixture. Put the chili pulp into this, let boil up once, serve immediately, pouring over cubes of browned bread.

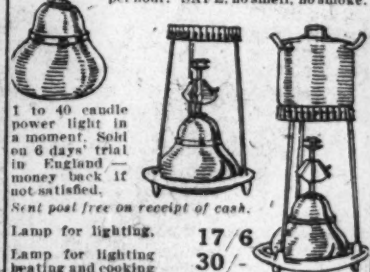
Fried Gumbo—Cut up 2 young chickens, fry in a skillet; when brown but not scorched, put in a pot with 1 quart finely chopped okra, 4 large tomatoes and 2 onions chopped fine; cover with boiling water, boil very slowly and keep the kettle tightly closed; add boiling water as it wastes, simmer slowly 3 hours; season with salt, pepper and a little butter and flour rubbed together.

Autumnal Salad—The special point of this salad is, that beans, carrots, beets, using peas, should be cut in uniform dice the size of peas and as the string beans are cut. All should be cooked separately, and when they are cold, they should be placed in a large dish without being mixed, in some design, if only in alternate colors. Decorate with hearts of lettuce around the edge, and with slices of yellow turnip cut in diamonds. Serve with mayonnaise.

Citron Preserves—Pare off rind, seed, cut in thin slices two inches long, weigh and put in preserving kettle with water enough to cover; boil 1 hour, take out the melon and to the water in the kettle add as much sugar as there is melon by weight, boil until quite thick, replace melon, and two sliced lemons to each pound of fruit, boil 20 minutes; take out, boil sirup until it is very thick molasses, and pour it over the fruit.

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BRITISH DOLES NOT A FAVORED POLICY

Labor Party Is Opposed to It, While Philip Snowden Says Work Is the Real Solution of National Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Attention has recently been directed in the British press to the phenomenon of the ever-increasing disbursement of public funds to individual citizens, either in cash or in kind. The not very flattering term "dole" has been extensively used to cover all such payments, and it has not been limited merely to the money spent on unemployed dole. All money spent on behalf of persons who do not have to make a definite return in goods or services is included, and the term in its broadest sense is thus stretched to mean payments incurred on account of such generally valued public services as the education.

A return was recently issued by the Treasury giving particulars of the total expenditure over a series of years "on some of the principal forms of public social services to the community." The figures given cover the years 1891 and 1901, and the year 1911, and the year 1920. In the year 1891 the total expenditure of this character, which then included education acts and poor relief, amounted for the whole of the United Kingdom to about \$25,000,000. By 1911 this total had grown to nearly \$70,000,000. Last year the total was no less than \$258,000,000.

The chief items are, as follows, the amount in brackets being the corresponding sum for the year 1891: Poor law relief \$28,000,000 (£10,000,000); unemployment insurance \$1,250,000 (nil); old age pensions \$19,000,000 (nil); education \$72,000,000 (£12,000,000); housing \$1,250,000 (£350,000); public health acts \$5,500,000 (\$2,500,000); national health insurance \$27,500,000 (nil). There are several smaller items and also the large sum of \$99,000,000 for war pensions. Of course the latter item is not challenged by any party or newspaper. But that is more than can be said of the figures generally, and there is a running tide of feeling against the subsidizing of individuals to such a large extent out of public funds, a tide which the present demands of the unemployed have not tended to abate.

A Typical Example

The Morning Post may be taken as a typical example of the opposition which is being offered to this form of public expenditure. In a recent issue of that paper the opinion was expressed that this enormous rise of post-war over pre-war outlays solely in connection with "Forms of Public Social Service to the Community" is wholly inconsistent with the fact of the nation being very much poorer than in 1914. It indicates three points which, in its opinion, must be remembered in regard to this vast expansion in expenditure for social reform. In the first place, the outlays are outrunning the power of the taxpayer to meet them. In the second place, much of the expenditure is not only nonproductive, but seems to be crippling rather than adding to the wealth-producing power of the country. In the third place, so far from these outlays having improved social relations, they appear to have had quite the reverse effect.

Need of Close Watch

It is generally agreed that a close watch must be kept upon all such expenditure, in order to avoid waste and also demoralization of the recipients. And it is understandable that the ratepayer and taxpayers are both apt to complain of the heavy demands the social services are making upon their pockets. At the same time, however, the fact that the large figures quoted above are the result, not of Socialist or Labor policy, but of the policy pursued by several Conservative, Liberal, and Coalitionist governments in succession, is sufficient indication, despite the morning post, that the general feeling of the responsible and propertied portion of the community has been in favor of such expenditure. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the public benefits which follow in the train of this outlay are such as to justify it even from the point of view of the taxpayers themselves, apart altogether from considerations of morality, kindness, and charity.

In support of this statement it is only necessary to indicate the benefits received in one or two instances. In the case of education, for example, there is no gainsaying the fact that modern industry demands a constant supply of trained and efficient workers, and these will not be forthcoming without a national system of schooling. Further, every industry, from agriculture to mining, and from poultry-farming to cutlery, demands today the application of natural science, technical training, and the results of research. All this would be impossible without a liberal expenditure on higher education. It would thus appear that, judged from this standpoint, national expenditure on education is a subsidy not to the poor alone but also to industry, and thus, indirectly, to the more wealthy members of the community. In other words the ratepayers and taxpayers receive back the money they contribute to education plus a very fair rate of interest. In the same way the social happiness and contentment brought about by a high standard of housing accommodation brings its return in the form of industrial peace; and this is of benefit to employers as well as employed.

Demoralizing Effect

A criticism of a more serious nature, however, is that which points to

the demoralizing effect of such public payments as the unemployment "dole." In many instances this has operated in such a way as to encourage idleness. Specific cases are quoted where it actually pays a man to refuse part-time employment because the money he draws from the state and his union while doing nothing is greater than he would receive from such employment. The difficulty which these doles have thrown in the way of obtaining domestic servants is a familiar source of complaint in middle-class circles. There is no dissenting from the contention that the sooner such a policy can be totally abandoned, the better it will be not only for employers needing labor, but also for the character of the recipients themselves.

In this connection it must be observed that the responsible leaders of the Labor Party themselves are against the policy of doles. The following words are not from the Morning Post but from an article by Philip Snowden, the treasurer of the Independent Labor Party. "Unemployment doles and poor law relief," he says, "cannot treat unemployment. They are not even palliatives. They aggravate the evil. They withdraw funds which ought to be employed in production. The solution of the unemployed problem is work, not doles. It would be better to pay unemployed cotton operatives to help build houses than to keep them idle and pay them doles."

It is thus obvious that all parties alike are up against payment for idleness; and while this wholesome attitude is maintained there will not be much possibility of the great expenditure on social reform, whether called doles or donations, degenerating into the demoralization of the people.

A SCHEME TO UNITE TWO DUBLIN COLLEGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Street, Dublin, the Protestant archbishop of the city, and the provost of Trinity College explained the scheme of affiliation which has just been arranged between the two colleges mentioned. Hitherto secondary teachers have not had the advantage of a university education although otherwise trained for their profession, but as the provost pointed out, they would in future be permitted to place their names on the books of Trinity upon their entering the Kildare Street College, on payment of half a year's fees. The scheme, formulated in conjunction with the National Board of Education and the British Treasury, has provided for a two years' course of lectures in Trinity, at the end of which time they will be entitled to a diploma in education on the passing of an examination. They will also be given the option of going in for a university degree.

The provost said that such a scheme would raise the status of the teaching profession considerably, and a teacher with a degree was in every way different from one who was a member of a trades union, and that most of the faults in primary and immediate education in Ireland was due to the intensity of political antagonism among members of the profession who had distorted views of history and taught them to their pupils. A broader and more cosmopolitan standpoint should be taken by the teachers who should study the happenings in other countries and see them in their true perspective. In this way prejudices and delusions would soon be destroyed and there was ground for hope that old class distinctions and old political prejudices were disappearing. He would go so far as to hope that the northern schools would not regard themselves as necessarily in opposition to the schools of the south. Two separate systems of education would be disastrous to the life of the country and to each political party responsible for them. The Irish people should determine that whatever the future systems were to be, there should be no marked difference in their method or manner of working in north and south.

Speaking about the same time in Belfast, the Protestant dean of Belfast advocated the agreement of the clergy of all denominations on the subject of religious instruction in the schools, and said that the problem of education would be one of the most difficult before the Ulster Parliament. He emphatically denied that it would be the northern policy to keep religion out of the schools, and explained the position by stating that while the Roman Catholic clergy advocated a continuance of clerical management in the schools the Protestant clergy favored the appointment of "lay boards" elected by the ratepayers and composed of clergy and laity. It was only just that primary education should be made chargeable on the rates, and it would never be at its best until this was done.

A PERSIAN APPOINTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Muhammad Khan Hoesabiy has been appointed Consul Imperial of Persia at Beirut, and has entered upon his duties. The affairs of the Persian Consulate had been temporarily administered by George Serini since January.

ZIONISTS SOLICIT NATIONS' SUPPORT

Confirmation of Palestine Mandate by League Is Said to Be Urgently Needed for the Upbuilding of National Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The Twelfth International Zionist Congress, held this year at Karlsbad, was attended by some 550 delegates from all parts of the world, and no less than 69 newspapers and press agencies sent their special correspondents. Up to the time of the world war the Zionist movement, despite its 20 years of existence, was only at its commencement. The colonization of Palestine permitted great hopes, but negotiations entered into in this connection with the Ottoman Government were very slow in progress. The war broke out and Palestine became the scene of hostilities, and the greater part of the work was destroyed.

As the result of the victory of the entente the Zionist movement has registered indisputable political successes. Great Britain recognized, by the statement of Mr. Balfour, the right of the Jewish people to have a fatherland in Palestine and thereby realized the political aim of Zionism, called international by Theodore Herzl at the first congress at Basel. Later the conference of San Remo confirmed this right and acknowledged the Zionist organization as the international representative of the Jewish people. The mandate for Palestine has been granted to Great Britain, and the League of Nations will ratify this qualification shortly. Such was the position at the opening of the twelfth congress.

Compulsory Payment of Tithes

It will be recalled that at the Zionist conference in London it was decided to collect \$25,000,000 as funds for the reconstruction of Palestine. The eleventh congress declared it compulsory for every Zionist to pay a tithe and has sanctioned the said collection, which has opened with a marked success. The institution of the aforesaid funds, called "Keren Hajesed," has, however, led to a crisis in the midst of the congress. The American Zionists, who, during the war, mostly contributed to the support of the organization, took up the management as soon as hostilities ended, but their views as to the restoration of Palestine were quite different to those of the Zionists of other countries.

Mr. Brandeis, chairman of the organization, represented the views according to which, as regards the money devoted to the restoration of Palestine, a strict difference had to be made between "donations" and "investments." The rupture which resulted from this fact (Mr. Brandeis demanding the withdrawal of the American Zionists from the world organization) led to the action of Professor Weizmann in America, whereby he pointed out that the larger part of the American Zionists, supporters of the unity of organization, acknowledge the London management and recognize their views.

British Officials' Interest Great

The congress in Prague was inaugurated with speeches in Hebrew by Mr. Weizmann and Nahum Sokolov, and produced a great impression by the high level of the speeches and the large attendance. The British Government has shown particular interest, being represented at the opening meeting by the British Minister-Potentiary in Prague.

The variety of social classes forming the Jewish Nation is shown in the existence of the following groups: The Right, the Misrahim, is composed of men with patriarchal ideas, including Zionists wishing to reconstitute life in Palestine according to the old traditions; the Left, which is much weaker, was constituted by the Poale Zion, namely by socialistic Jews and popular Socialists. Between these two sides is massed the Majority block.

The absolute confidence in the management, and especially in President Weizmann, was clearly shown at the congress by the vote of confidence which included nine-tenths of the poll. The discontent of certain groups, though not as regards the management, became evident at the time of solving special questions. The Left demands immigration on a large scale; the Misrahim desire the life in Palestine should be permeated by old traditions. Every one wishes for an equitable solution of the Arab question.

League Asked to Confirm Mandate

The congress, after a fortnight's discussion, closed with the adoption of three resolutions. In the first, reference was made to the sufferings of the Jews during the past eight years, to the consolation offered them in the prospect of a new and independent home, to their grateful acceptance of the Balfour declaration and its confirmation at San Remo, and states that the Jewish people await the fulfillment of the declaration and confirmation.

The second resolution expressed the opinion that the confirmation of the Palestine mandate by the League of Nations is urgently needed for the

maintenance of order, the development of the land and the speedy upbuilding of the national home. In the third resolution the incorporation of the Transjordan was demanded; freedom of immigration to Palestine is declared to be an inviolable right of the Jewish Nation, who will, even in the face of hostility, endeavor to live in harmony and cooperation with the Arabs; and, finally, the sending of delegates to Palestine, London, Geneva and Washington is resolved upon, with the object of protecting Jewish interests and of carrying on necessary negotiations.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DINGWALL, Scotland.—As Mr. Lloyd George was unable to come to Dingwall, a deputation of the council of the burgh, including Provost Crawford, waited upon him at Flowerdale House, Gairloch, his holiday residence, and presented him with the freedom of the town. The name of Mr. Lloyd George, said the provost, would go down to posterity as a great war Prime Minister with that of Lord Chatham. Their hope was that crowning success might attend his thank efforts in the great cause of peace at home and abroad. If war had his victories, most glorious far were those of peace.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, said he doubted whether any of the great men recorded in Dingwall's roll, such as Fox, Lord Grey, Gladstone, Rosebery or Chamberlain, had had as hard and insistent a task as the one that had fallen to his hands. It has been labor without ceasing. He had tried for some time to find rest; he had resorted to Wales, England, the continent of Europe, and now he had fled to the Highlands of Scotland to see whether he could get it amongst these fastnesses; but his task had pursued him even into those remote glens. He thought when he had these great barriers of mountains about him they would have shielded him from those remorseless enemies to his peace, but he found that there he had the same troubles and the same tasks to discharge.

Sometimes when things seemed worse, he said, they were really a great deal better. He knew from the touch of things and from the sight of things, comparing them today with a year ago and the year before that again, that things were gradually getting better. All the same they were not quite through, and they must pull together. If they pulled together, it would greatly help the world, for if Britain went down he did not know what help there would be for Europe. He did not see anything that could take its place. His hope was that he would be able to see Britain through its troubles and perils.

It is interesting to note that the room in Flowerdale House where the meeting of cabinet ministers took place on the Irish question had one of its walls penetrated by a cannon ball in 1746 when the House was fired upon by a Hanoverian warship.

HOW NEW ZEALAND CENSORS ITS FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—For some years past New Zealand has had a censorship of moving pictures. Every picture exhibited in the Dominion has to pass before the eyes of an official in Wellington, who may either condemn the whole film or order part of it to be excised. Some months ago the Minister of Internal Affairs gave instructions that the censorship would be made more severe by the elimination of pictures in which murder and burglary and other crimes figured largely, and the Wellington correspondent of The Star has just obtained from the censor some interesting information about the working of the new and stricter policy.

Formerly the censor's rejection of complete films averaged about 1 per cent of the total submitted. Since the tightening of the censorship, the rejections have gone up to about 1½ per cent, and the "cuts" in proportion. One prompt result has been to improve the quality of the imported films. Mr. Jolliffe, the censor, puts this down, not only to the new rule in his country for an effective censorship. The result has been to cause producers to turn to classic stories, and to improve the quality of the plots.

Asked about the fundamentals on which he worked, Mr. Jolliffe said they were a matter of common sense. "It does not do to make hard and fast rules, but I will not pass what might be called unredeemed rascality, and I share the feeling of most people who see the pictures in preferring that crime shall not go unpunished. If I have a rule it is that crime must be shown to be punished, and substantially punished, otherwise, out goes the picture."

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BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Commissioners Have Been Appointed to Produce a Coherent Electrical System for Nation Out of the Present Confusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—When, at the close of the war, a general election was held in Great Britain, the opportunity was taken by leading men of all parties to enunciate far-reaching plans for reconstruction. Chief among the several urgent industrial needs emphasized at the time was that of the supply of power on a large scale. It will be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George, in his program outlined in his speeches, indicated the intention of the Coalition, if returned to office, of building up a national power system which would enable industry to be carried on with efficiency in all parts of the country.

Like many of the other schemes promised at that time, however, this proposal has not yet matured. But the need for it, so far from receding, is being more and more felt with each year that passes. Coal remains dear, and the present mode of using it is so obviously dirty and inefficient that there is no doubt that something will soon have to be done if Britain's industries are not to be severely handicapped in the world's markets.

Something Being Done

Fortunately it is not true to say nothing at all has been done. Government committees were set up during the war charged with the duty of making a comprehensive survey of the problem. As a result of the work of one of these bodies, (The Electrical Power Supply Committee) The Electricity Act was passed in 1919. Under the terms of this act was instituted an authority, The Electricity Commissioners, to whom has been entrusted the formidable task of producing a coherent electrical system out of the confusion that exists today. The magnitude of the problem confronting the commissioners will be grasped when the condition of affairs precedent to the passing of the act is remembered. As was pointed out in a recent article in The Observer the consumption of electricity before the war amounted only to 2,000,000,000 units per annum, a small fraction of what little Switzerland consumes; it was supplied by several hundreds of power stations, each of which was a law to itself.

No Standardization

A custom had sprung up of granting electrical powers to small local government areas with a certain limited authority to power companies operating over wider districts. London and Greater London had nearly a hundred separate electricity authorities when the whole system of lighting and power came under review. It was possible to discover scores of quite small generating stations with as many as 50 different frequencies and upwards of a score of different pressures. There had been no original scheme of standardization so that joint action and systematic dovetailing of schemes were impossible; and it was difficult and wasteful for manufacturers to cater for the many varieties of apparatus and plant in use.

In order to grapple with this heterogeneous problem, powers have been

granted to the commissioners enabling them to bring about much-needed coordination and standardization among electrical undertakings. They can enforce the pooling of the resources of small power stations, and the purchase of supplies for such undertakings in bulk. The prerogative formerly possessed by local authorities of refusing facilities to an electrical company, and of forbidding its passage through a particular district, is now subject to veto on the part of the commissioners, who will be able to take a large view of the circumstances and consider them in relation to the needs of the whole area. The commissioners can also alter the types of current frequency and pressure employed by electrical undertakings, and may enforce the granting of way-leaves and facilities or cables. They can limit the price of electricity, impose conditions upon the establishment of new concerns, and sanction loans. In every way they are empowered to make the work of the companies subservient to the needs and interests of the general community.

Need of Central Supply

The manifold advantages of a central supply of electric power in every large area have often been pointed out, and it is the aim of the commissioners to set up a number of central stations in various parts of the country. The first benefit that stands out as a corollary to such a scheme is the substantial economy in fuel that can be effected. Today there are thousands of separate steam plants in connection with industrial undertakings, all burning coal in a wasteful manner, sending up the chimneys its invaluable volatile chemical constituents, and destroying the clearness of the air and the beauty of the landscape; at the same time waste is also taking place due to the overlapping and inefficiency of the power stations.

By the institution in each large section of the country of a central power generator it will be possible to extract the utmost value out of every ton of coal in the way of heating capacity and chemical by-products; smoke will practically be abolished, and the current of vivifying energizing electricity will be transmitted by cable to any and every consumer of power, or light or heat. Home industries and small undertakings, equally with large-scale factory enterprises, will be carried on by means of energy from the central supply. At the same time, by electrifying the railways, the saving made possible in the abolition of the wasteful consumption of fuel on locomotives will benefit the transport service. And it is anticipated that the perfect mobility of electricity will enable factories to be erected without reference to the proximity of coalfields, thus greatly extending the eligible areas for the conduct of manufacturing operations. It is obvious, too, that it will be a simple matter to supply current for the lighting and warming of private houses.

The scheme for the establishment of the central generating depots has already been formulated and initiated. Thirteen sites have been fixed upon for the supply of the same number of areas. The district containing London and the home counties will be served from one source; other such areas are the North West Midlands and North Lancashire. Stations are already in course of erection at Manchester and Leicester.

The effect of the scheme upon British industrial and social life can scarcely be exaggerated. By the reduction in costs due to the saving of fuel, and by the supply of cheap power, competition with foreign producers will be rendered more effective and trade stimulated, and at the same time the comforts and conveniences of electric supply will be brought within reach of the great majority of homes throughout the country.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF IRISH PRISONERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Public opinion is almost unanimous in agreeing that the release of the interned prisoners is an almost essential preliminary to a successful conference between the English and Irish plenipotentiaries. This can more readily be understood when it is realized that the 6000 Irish prisoners have nearly 10 times that number of dependent relatives and intimate friends, and that quite as many more are sympathizers. It is felt therefore that the interests of peace cannot be served by keeping a formidable number of upward of 100,000 people, at least, so embittered against the English Government that the prospect of conciliating them is almost beyond hope. This bitterness has not been allayed by the tales coming through constantly from the camps, where ill treatment is said to be the order of the day.

It should be remembered that the majority of the prisoners are merely members of the Irish Republican Army, uncharged and untried, and generally considered to be wholly innocent of any crime. Hundreds more cannot be accused of belonging to any political organization or of being anything but harmless citizens, and some are women and clergy. The leaders of even the so-called "rebels" have been released unconditionally. Then why not their followers? The strong hope of the moment is that the Premier will take the law into his own hands and do the right thing without awaiting for any demand from Dail Eireann on behalf of the prisoners.

Great capital is being made by a section of the press out of the fact that, in spite of the truce, the Irish Republican Army continues to drill its soldiers, and otherwise sees that they are kept fit and ready for active service in case they should be called upon to resume hostilities. Pressmen were recently invited to witness an inspection of the Sixth Battalion Dublin Brigade on one of the Dublin mountains, by Richard Mulcahy, chief of staff, who took the salute in the march past of some 1000 men and congratulated them on their remarkable efficiency. While no one was, he said, more anxious for peace than the Irish leaders, he counseled the soldiers to be prepared for a renewal of the war. The battalion was fully equipped with rifles, automatic pistols and machine guns. A demonstration was given in signalling, rifle and revolver drill, skirmishing and machine-gun instruction.

UNITING PUBLIC SERVANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The advisory committee of the Professional and Technical Officers, Cape Western District, held a meeting recently to consider plans for embracing the professional and technical officers in the "Public Servants Association. An examination of the situation shows that it is in the best interests of professional and technical officers to join up with the Public Servants Association under the guarantee of their amended constitution, and form itself into the professional and technical officers section of the Cape Western District.

BANKERS TO AID JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—With announcement by Milwaukee's inspector of buildings that projects calling for the expenditure of \$1,500,000 are to be started, the outlook for relieving the unemployed situation becomes much brighter. Permits issued for new construction this year exceed figures for the same period of 1920 by about \$2,500,000.

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PORTUGAL BUSY WITH ITS FINANCES

Effects of Military Burden and Post-War Loan Hoax Are Such That Business of the Nation Is Slow to Recover

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal—There is much bustle at the present moment in the matter of Portugal's financial, commercial and general relations with some foreign states, and it has been suggested that by this process of presenting Portugal as busy there is an endeavor to encourage an optimism that is freely being expressed by the Premier, Anthony Granjo. After all, nearly every one of the very numerous Portuguese premiers in these days expresses optimism in the highest while in office; it is essential and the only thing to do. Foreign trade being at a standstill, the country's finances being so nearly hopelessly bad, the \$50,000,000 loan hoax, with the prosecutions that are being attempted in connection with it, being the chief subject of discussion at the moment, and the attempted revolution which arose out of this hoax being the most recent public event, there is clearly all occasion for optimism, and the Premier is expressing it.

At the same time much publicity is being given to Portugal's relations with foreign states, and the variations in agreements, understandings and so forth, this having the appearance of an answer to the publicists who have been so persistently declaring of late that Portugal has been left stranded and is all alone in the world. It is stated that the British-Portuguese extradition convention that was made in 1893 is to be extended to the African protectorates and to the Malay states. On the other hand Portugal has signed a convention with Great Britain according to which she agrees to renounce her capitulation rights in Egypt.

Financial Operations in Brazil

The Portuguese Ambassador to Brazil reports that the Financial Agency at Rio de Janeiro, about which there was much public discussion a few months ago, has recommenced operations. Emissaries of the government are again reported to be in Paris and London on loan business, about which the public does not wish to hear any more until something really substantial in the way of loans really comes to Portugal. Among other things it is stated definitely that Adriano Seixas, who is secretary of the Bank of Portugal, has left Lisbon for London to join there the manager of the bank and Afonso Costa, who has had all Portugal's loan operations, most of them entirely abortive, in hand so far, the object being to try to obtain credit facilities for Portugal. And it is just announced that the United States Government has informed the Portuguese that it will propose Portugal's participation in the Washington Conference on the same conditions as Holland's, Portugal having interests in the Far East.

Doubts are expressed in some quarters as to whether it would not have been better to attempt a smothering up of the "contracto buria," or the big loan hoax, if it had been possible, as perhaps it was not. Although no trick had been attempted on the Portuguese Government on such a scale as this before, it is not the first time it has been rather pitifully deceived. These affairs do not assist Portugal to look well in the eyes of the world or to encourage confidence in the shrewdness or even the common sense of the men who are responsible for the administration of the country's affairs, but there is to some minds an even more important reason why the affair should have been glossed over, with an inward declaration that nothing of the kind should ever happen again, had it been possible, and this is the interior disturbance and difficulties that it provokes and intensifies, even though some think that the more they are intensified the better, for then there is the hope that the sooner they may be terminated.

Consequences of Hoax

There is no doubt about the intensification of the difficulties caused by the hoax and the determination of the government to go hot in prosecution of the offenders. Poor thing as it may have been, an attempt at revolution, hastily improvised, has been seen because of it. The judge of the Criminal Investigating Court in the first place sent out an order to various Lisbon banks that they must give an account to the Public Treasury of certain operations in gold and paper which were believed to be connected with the hoax and the speculation on the exchange that was associated with it. Suspicious have been fully confirmed and four bankers, who are indicated as being all of a fervent Royalist political faith, have been arrested and liberated on bail of 1000 cantes each.

The latest details of the manner in which the hoax was worked are not less interesting than those that have gone before, and if the government now or at the end would only permit the full story to be told in all detail, with a preface and notes by Mr. Costa, the Portuguese chief foreign diplomat and finance and loan expert (incidentally of the Democratic Party), there would be presented one of the most absorbing comic romances of modern government.

It appears that it was on June 24 that Mr. Costa was authorized by the government to sign a financial contract with a Portuguese consortium of foreign domicile. It was understood that it was playing the part of agent of an American financial syndicate which had funds of the War Finance Corporation within its dis-

posal. A certain American then in Europe was presented, or presented himself, as the individual agent of the whole of this enterprise and proposition. The contract was signed at once, the confidence trick as played by the American—and those who were behind him—encountering no hindrance anywhere. Hints were thrown out by the ministers in Lisbon that the government had done a splendid deal with America in the matter of the loan, and paragraph crept into the papers about the success achieved in this matter. Afonso Costa, enjoying much credit. From time to time thenceforth there were more intimations and explanations concerning this American loan, but the most solid concrete fact was that no money came to Portugal.

Actual Position Made Known

Before the end of August the government began to feel some anxiety in the matter, and instructed its Minister in Washington to make inquiries and intimate the exact situation. Then came the bitter truth. The Minister at Washington cabled back to Lisbon that the War Finance Corporation knew nothing of the person with whom the Portuguese Government or Afonso Costa had been dealing in Europe, and had never heard of any proposition for making such a credit to the government of Portugal. Then in its confusion and bitterness the government came out with the story, or part of it. That was why, it is now perceived, the Portuguese exchange had risen from six English pennies to nine for the Portuguese escudo.

On the motion of Cunha Leal, the following resolution has been passed unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies: "Having regard to the fact that the directors of the Credit National of Antwerp negotiated with the Portuguese Government and falsely declared that they possessed an authority which they had not, and having regard to the fact that thereby wild speculation occurred on the exchange, this being caused and taken advantage of by persons belonging to the group, and considering that this abuse is all the more deserving of censure through having been practiced by Portuguese who went abroad and gave a foreign name to the credit, the Chamber depends upon the government to bring these persons before the tribunals to the end that their responsibilities may be determined."

Business Slow to Settle Down

While such matters as these occupy the public attention, agitate the governmental mind and cause financiers and industrialists to ask themselves where they are, it is difficult for the country to make an effort to settle down to business. Besides, it is being declared that the government is blundering into every sort of error in dealing with trade and export questions and making matters worse than they need be. Prominence is given in the newspapers to a statement by an eminent trader in Lisbon to the effect that if payment of customs duties in gold is to be applied to raw materials and to packing material, as seems to be the case, Portugal will have to abandon every market. He says also that the increased postal charges, the payment of duties in gold, and the increased export duties in the case of merchandise sent from Portugal to her colonies constitute the most formidable menaces that have ever been made against Portuguese production, and form a powerful protection for German manufactures.

The attitude of Portugal toward Germany in the present national and world crisis is to be noted. Some time ago it was pointed out by the correspondent that German agents were flocking into the country, new German banking arrangements were being established, and the Germans were urging upon Portugal that they might be of the utmost mutual assistance to each other, and that especially Germany might be the very best customer of Portugal in the matter of her colonial produce. It is desirable to state quite clearly that, whatever may be or may have been the degree of prejudice against the Germans by others of the Allies, this prejudice was never very strong in Portugal, and is practically non-existent now. Portugal went into the war as a matter of policy, obligation and interest, and no doubt she played her part to the best of her ability, but she always had certain mental reservations about cutting herself off from the Germans, and when they were duly put over the Spanish frontier upon Portugal declaring war against Germany they made colonies for themselves just over the line and it was quite understood that at the first opportunity they might come back again, which they duly did.

Portuguese-German Relations

Portugal is not so enthusiastic as to her treatment by the Allies in the matter of the war indemnity and in other affairs as to cherish any resentments unnecessarily against Germany. Peace had no sooner been declared and the German manufacturers started

work again than the shop windows in Lisbon abounded in German goods, and the utmost prominence was given to them. That is more than ever the case now, and Germany takes the lead. The German agents, quite within their rights it may be said, are pointing out to the Portuguese how much better it is to do business with them than with anyone else, and how Germany can be useful in the matter of the colonies. German money is depreciated to an even greater extent than the Portuguese, which is a reason for trade relations between the two, and as Germany has difficulty in these times in obtaining colonial products she would become the country's best customer in the colonies and no doubt in Portugal itself. Various hindrances to trade and general relations between the Portuguese and the Germans, such as were set up in the war time, have already been canceled, and pressure

is being brought to bear upon the government to get rid of the rest and even to start legislation in the opposite direction.

An important financial and commercial newspaper, the "Journal do Commercio," deals with the subject in an article that has attracted much attention, saying that the full resumption of trade with Germany is much overdue. It suggests that as the delay in the matter is otherwise inexplicable, the government may be holding its hand out of consideration for the interests of her old allies. The only fear expressed in the matter is that once Portugal gets into the hands of Germany in a situation like this nobody knows where such an association is going to end and what may be the consequences to Portugal. This country is following the attitude of England toward Germany with the deepest interest.

JAPAN'S SECOND NOTE ON SHANTUNG ISSUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—On September 7 the lately returned Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, presented to Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new note concerning the restitution to China of the leased territory of Kiaochow. The note contains eight provisions, the most important of which relate to the retention of certain economic interests in Shantung and the joint operation of the railway between Tsingtau and Tsinanfu. The note was submitted to the Cabinet, but no further decision was reached than to delay the opening of any "direct negotiations."

This is the second note which Japan

has presented on this subject. The earlier one was handed to China more than a year ago, and remains unanswered. It based its request for negotiations upon the fact that the former German rights had been awarded to Japan by the Versailles Treaty, and that other rights had been secured by the treaty and notes of May 25, 1915. China could not negotiate with Japan on the basis of a note in which authority was claimed by virtue of one treaty which China had not signed and of another which had been openly repudiated by her representatives at Paris. It has been felt in many quarters in China that if Japan had presented her case for "direct negotiations" in a more tactful manner, and had avoided references to the Versailles Treaty and the Twenty-one Demands Treaty, China would have found it possible to comply with the request

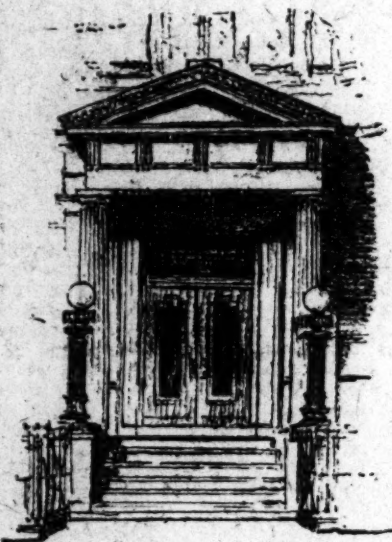
and the question could have then been readily settled. In her previous note Japan seemed to go out of her way to humiliate China by reference to the provisions of a treaty which China did not sign, and to another treaty which had been forced upon her by threats of military coercion.

Japan is pledged to the restoration of Shantung, and she must do it some time or other. Her evident desire is to do it before the meeting of the Pacific Conference, and thus prevent the injuring of her national pride by having outsiders participate in the solution of her controversy with China. She has a much more difficult task now than she had a year ago, for even the most liberal proposition, couched in the most conciliatory terms, will be viewed by a large proportion of the Chinese people with suspicion and disfavor on account of the previous experience.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ALL-ENGLISH BEAT
SARGENT BY 11 TO 1

Famous Women's Hockey Team Again Proves to Be Too Strong for the American School Team in a Fast Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The All-English hockey team played the second game of its series in New England yesterday afternoon on Radcliffe College field, when it met the Sargent School of Physical Education, and the visitors won by a score of 11 to 1. This is one of the lowest scores which has been made in a match by the All-English team in the United States and the score made by the Philadelphia Overseas team at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

While Sargent proved to be no match for the visitors, they played a hard, fast game. It was mostly individual work, teamwork not having been developed much, due to the short time that the players had been practicing together. They handled their sticks quite well and generally hit the ball; but they were not careful enough in seeing where they were hitting and many times they drove it right into the hands of an All-English player. They also failed to "mark" their opponents as much as they should, with the result that many times an All-English player would receive the ball with no Sargent player near and carry it up the field with little opposition.

Individually, the Sargent team had several very strong players. Capt. E. H. Jervay '22 was very strong on the defensive and often advanced the ball. Miss M. J. MacDonald '22, the only girl to score for Sargent, also played a strong game. Miss M. A. Viano '22, left wing, played finely and often carried the ball into her opponents' territory. When Sargent carried the ball to within scoring distance, the players did not seem to have the teamwork necessary to drive the ball into the cage. Miss M. V. Clark '22, in goal for Sargent, made a number of fine stops and she received good support from Miss B. B. Ballard '22, left back.

The All-English players gave another fine exhibition of individual and team playing. They passed the ball with accuracy and seldom hit anyone but a member of their own team. They also "marked" the Sargent players. They did not hit the ball as accurately as usual, due to the roughness of the field. Miss K. F. Lidderdale played her usually strong game and scored no less than eight of the 11 goals made by her team. Miss A. P. Wilcock, in the second half, when she went from goal to left wing, made a number of brilliant rushes.

Sargent held the All-English fairly well in the first half. For the first two or three minutes of play the ball was in All-English territory; but one of the English backs "marked" the Sargent players and the whole forward line carried it straight down the field and into the Sargent net without losing possession. It was a fine piece of hockey. Two minutes later the All-English scored another goal and this was all of the scoring in the first quarter.

The second period had progressed about two minutes, when one of the All-English players made a hard drive which went through three Sargent defenders for a goal. Sargent then carried the ball down the field, but missed the goal and the All-English took it back up the field for another goal. Following this, Sargent made its only successful attack. With the whole forward line going down the field together, they carried the ball within the All-English circle and Miss M. J. MacDonald shot the goal.

The third period found the All-English speeding up their game and they scored five goals, three of them in the first three minutes of play. During this period Miss Wilcock gave her fine exhibition of playing. The fourth period produced two more goals for All-English. Today the All-English team will play Radcliffe College at Radcliffe Field. The summary:

ALL-ENGLISH SARGENT
Miss Ames Wilcock, l. w., Miss Cranston
Miss C. J. Gaskill, r. w., Miss Crummett
Miss Lidderdale, c., Miss Stack
Miss Ward, l. b., Miss MacDonald
Miss Clark, r. b., Miss Viano
Miss Scarlett, p., Miss Jervay
Miss Stewart, r. b., Miss Streiblich
Miss Bauman, l. b., Miss Minnigh
Miss Clay, c., Miss Ballard
Miss Wilcock, c., Miss Clark
All-English Hockey Team 11, Sargent School of Physical Education 1. Goals—Miss Lidderdale 8, Miss Ward, Miss Clark, Miss Ames for All-English; Miss MacDonald for Sargent. Referee—Miss M. A. Gaskill and Miss H. G. Armfield. Time—Four 15m. periods.

LADIES SWIMMING MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BECKENHAM, England—Miss Gladys Carson, of Leicester Swimming Club, won the 200-yard ladies' breast stroke championship of England, which was decided at Beckenham recently. Miss Lucy Morton, of Blackpool, the holder, did not swim so successfully as usual, and came in third, behind Miss Doris Hart, of the Mermaid Swimming Club. The fourth position was occupied by Miss Nora Burr of Woolwich Invicta. The winner's time was 3m. 12.2-ss.

GRACEFUL DIVING CONTESTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the absence of the holder, H. Clarke, of Wandsworth Swimming Club, A. R. Knight, of the Otter Swimming Club, won the graceful diving championship of the United Kingdom. The runner-up was W. G. Reid, of the Port of London, S. E., behind whom came G. R. Johns, of Stoke Newington Institute.

TWENTY MEN OUT
FOR CROSS-COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
EUGENE, Oregon—A squad of 20 men has been practicing nightly for the annual cross-country run between the University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College which will be held here November 19, as a preliminary to the football game between the two institutions. Four men will compose the team finally selected to represent Oregon in the race over a five-mile course.

Glenn Walkley '22, captain of this year's track team, and holder of the northwest conference record in the mile, heads the cross-country candidates, and is expected to repeat his feat of the last two years by winning the event. The squad is being coached by W. L. Hayward, Oregon track coach, who was a member of the coaching staff of the last Olympic games team.

GRINNELL TEAM
LACKS WEIGHT

Scarlet and Black Varsity Football Eleven Has Won One of the Four Games Played

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
GRINNELL, Iowa—Grinnell College is in its fourth season of competition in the Missouri Valley Conference with a fast but light and inexperienced football team. A large number of candidates, including six letter men, reported to Coach W. H. Saunders with the opening of college, but practically all of these are sophomores who lack experience. Coach Saunders says himself that the Scarlet and Black is "strong in numbers but weak in practical knowledge of the game."

The six letter men who serve as a nucleus for Coach Saunders this fall are Capt. F. W. Markley '22, W. N. Whitehill '22, E. R. Norrell '22, L. O. Janssen '23, C. W. Datesman '23 and G. E. Miller '23. L. K. Richards '22 and R. A. Fearing '23 are veterans from last year's squad who did not win a letter.

As an offensive machine the team is built around the versatile fullback Markley. His all-round ability last year won him wide recognition. Whitehill, who has played halfback, has been placed at the quarterback position. E. Norrell, who made a good record last year, is a tower of strength in the line as also Janssen, a 195-pound tackle. Datesman and Miller are good at end and tackle positions respectively.

R. A. Walters '24 is good for one of the halves, with Fearing and H. B. McLain '24 fighting it out for the other position.

Four games have been played to date, and Grinnell has won only one of them. That was a practice game with Simpson College, and the score was 35 to 0. Iowa State College won from Grinnell by a score of 23 to 2. Then Washington University won a game by a single point, 14 to 13, and last Saturday Coe College shut out Grinnell, 10 to 0. Grinnell still has three games to play, two of them with Missouri Valley Conference members, and the Scarlet and Black hopes to show up to better advantage in all these games.

WESTERN FOOTBALL SCORES
NORTHWESTERN INDIANA
0-Beloit 7 47-Franklin 0
0-Chicago 0 25-Kalamazoo 0
0-Minnesota 28 0-Harvard 19
0-Wisconsin 27 0-Minnesota 9
24-DePaul 0 7-Notre Dame 7
34 103 83 32

OHIO STATE WISCONSIN
28-O. Wesleyan 0 28-Lawrence 0
0-Oberlin 7 24-S. Dakota 3
27-Minnesota 0 20-Northwestern 0
14-Michigan 0 35-Minnesota 3
69 7 134 3

CHICAGO MICHIGAN
41-Northwestern 0 44-Mt. Union 0
9-Purdue 0 0-Iowa State 0
0-Princeton 0 20-Mich. 0
52-Colorado 0 0-Ohio State 14
0 3-Illinois 0 14

PURDUE MINNESOTA
0-Washburn 9 19-No. Dakota 0
0-Chicago 9 28-Northwestern 0
0-Notre Dame 33 0-Ohio State 27
6-Iowa 13 0-Indiana 3
0 60 83 35

IOWA ILLINOIS
52-Knox 14 52-S. Dakota 6
10-Notre Dame 7 2-Iowa 14
14-Illinois 2 0-Wisconsin 20
13-Purdue 6 0-Michigan 3
89 29 81 27

MISSOURI GRINNELL
26-Okl. A. M. 0 28-Impson 0
22-St. Louis 0 0-Iowa State 21
14-Missouri 14 13-Washington 11
5-Kansas State 7 0-Cole 10
6-Drake 0 0 0

WASHINGTON KANSAS
10-Rolla 0 28-Washburn 0
0-Kans. State 21 7-Drake 15
14-Grinnell 13 14-Iowa State 7
13-Oklahoma 28 21-Kansas State 7
2-Iowa State 0 0

KANSAS STATE NEBRASKA
7-Emoria 6 85-Wesleyan 0
21-Washington 0 41-Haskell 0
2-Missouri 0 20-Kansas State 7
7-Kansas 21 44-Oklahoma 0
42 32 140 7

IOWA STATE DRAKE
21-Grinnell 3 2-Penn. Col. 0
14-Missouri 17 25-Kansas 7
7-Kansas 14 6-Missouri 0
0-Washington 2 0

OHIO STATE AND
CHICAGO BATTLE

Important Game Takes Place on Stagg Field, Chicago, Saturday, With Western Conference Football Title at Stake

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	3	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	1.000
Iowa	2	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	2	.500
Michigan	1	1	.500
Indiana	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000
Illinois	0	3	.000
Northwestern	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—When the whistle blows for the opening kickoff at Stagg Field here Saturday, the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Association will reach its first acute climax, with Ohio State University battling University of Chicago, to determine which shall surrender its title aspirations.

Three other encounters in which five "Big Ten" eleven are to be involved will be partially eclipsed by the issues of the Buckeye-Maroon contest. The remaining three conference teams will view the crisis with no struggles of their own on hand.

Only one of the other three actions scheduled for Saturday has a bearing on the race, namely the one at University of Minnesota when University of Iowa invades Minneapolis. While Purdue University and Northwestern University meet in a conference engagement at Lafayette, Indiana, both teams have been defeated previously. University of Illinois expected a set-to with De Paul University, a non-conference rival.

If Chicago defeats Ohio this Saturday it will face another crucial game, as it must meet University of Wisconsin in the final appearance of the season. To date Wisconsin appears the strongest team of the 10; Ohio is considered fortunate that it does not have to meet the Badgers. In keeping its eye on the Wisconsin game, Chicago overlooks the tilt with Illinois in the meantime.

If the Buckeyes, however, defeat the Maroons this Saturday, they will have easy sailing for they have schedules with only Purdue and Illinois. While both Purdue and Illinois have been defeated, Purdue twice, Illinois three times, either may take a surprising turn and make trouble for Ohio. Illinois meeting both Chicago and Ohio will balance this part of their struggle, but in Wisconsin game, Chicago overlooks the tilt with Illinois in the meantime.

Prof. A. A. Stagg in his thirtieth year at Chicago has developed a team already has added to the glory of his career. It has won two conference titles and captured honors in two intercollegiate battles. The Maroon machine defeated Northwestern 41 to 0, Purdue 9 to 0, Princeton 9 to 0, and last week University of Colorado 35 to 0.

Stagg's great strength this year has been an unusual number of players of high average ability. There are so many stars that no one man stands out. In last Saturday's game two more luminaries appeared, one in the backfield and one in the line. J. M. Pyott '24 did some remarkably fast open-field running and performed brilliantly on either end of forward passes. C. M. Redmon '22, national intercollegiate hammer-throw champion, not only held like a wall at guard, but showed an eye for the ball by batting down several Colorado forward passes and intercepting one.

There are so many reliable backfield men that Maroon followers cannot keep track of them. Some 26 men were used in the Colorado game, and it appeared to make no difference in the smoothness of the complicated shift plays, what the combination of individuals was. Chicago distinctly is not a one-man team.

It can also be said that Coach J. C. Wilce has an eleven this year noted more for teamwork than outstanding stars. In defeating Minnesota 27 to 0 and Michigan 14 to 0, no special credit was assigned to any one player. C. N. Workman '23 has earned a regular commission at quarterback, while Capt. C. E. Meyers '22 is sustaining the record he made last year at end. It is to be doubted, however, that the Buckeyes have as many replacements of high caliber as the Maroons.

With victories over Illinois and last Saturday Purdue, Iowa will go to Minnesota expecting another triumph. Purdue was downed by a score of 13 to 6 by Coach H. H. Jones' veterans, while Minnesota was taking a severe beating of 35 to 0 from Wisconsin. The Gophers have now lost two games and won two; Iowa is yet to be defeated. The open game of the Hawkeyes, with A. A. Devine '22, star quarterback, throwing forward passes to L. C. Belding '22, end, brought the Iowa points against Purdue. With A. C. Oss '22, halfback, absent, Coach H. L. Williams at Minnesota has to depend on E. T. Martineau '23 for his attacking power. Martineau's punting in the Wisconsin game was a great asset to the Gophers.

After losing four contests, Northwestern reorganized itself and won last week from De Paul University, 34 to 0. A smoothly working forward pass attack brought the result. With this change in their fortunes, Coach E. W. McDevitt's men should go to Purdue with more confidence in their ability.

defensively than offensively. Last week it held the Hawkeyes to two touchdowns and made one itself. Previously this season it held Chicago to 9 to 0 and gave the Maroons the hardest tackling and stiffest line-bucking they have had this year as well as breaking up their aerial attack. Northwestern and Purdue should be evenly matched.

Illinois will have a chance to reorganize as did Northwestern by playing an outside and supposedly minor eleven. Northwestern's opponent was De Paul University of this city, while Illinois will receive De Paul University of Greencastle, Indiana. The Hoosier institution defeated St. Louis University, 21 to 7, in its last game two weeks ago, and should furnish worthy opposition for the three times defeated Illinois.

With a 3-to-0 victory over Illinois to build on, University of Michigan will drill for two weeks without an interrupting engagement in preparation for Wisconsin test, for which the Badgers are also preparing by a vacation. Indiana University, having received a 28-to-7 defeat from Notre Dame University, will also take a rest from conflict. It next meets Iowa.

ARTHUR LE FEVRE
OPEN CHAMPION

Wins Golfing Title of Australia and Succeeds J. H. Kirkwood Who Was in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—J. H. Kirkwood, the professional of the Royal Melbourne Golf Club, the championship was decided at the annual Australian tournament, held on the Sandringham links, near Melbourne. At the same meeting the amateur championship was won by Leigh Winsler, the South Australian champion.

Kirkwood's performances abroad have greatly increased interest in golf in this country, and the tournament attracted large entries from all over the Commonwealth. Kirkwood did not succeed in winning any championships abroad, but his performances against the great players of the United States and Great Britain show that Australian golfers must be reckoned with in the future.

Le Fevre is a brilliant young Victorian player who is regarded by many as Kirkwood's equal. When Kirkwood won the open championship at Kensington, New South Wales, last year, with a record score of 291, it was thought that no other player in the country would be capable of such a brilliant effort. Le Fevre in the present championship put up a score of 295; but it is generally considered that his performance was quite as good as that of the former champion, because of the more difficult nature of the course.

The Sandringham course is at least two strokes more difficult than that at Kensington. Le Fevre played brilliantly throughout, and won by a greater margin than did his great predecessor last year. He began with a superb round of 71 on the first morning of the contest, but rain affected his play in the afternoon and he took 79 strokes. Next morning he made a record round for a competition on the course, with 69, and finished up with a steady 76, winning the championship by a margin of 10 strokes from T. F. Rutledge, a prominent Victorian amateur. Bruce Pearce, another Victorian amateur, finished third, 16 strokes behind the winner. The first four were all Victorians.

Long driving, brilliant recoveries and sound putting are the leading factors in Le Fevre's play. His delightful raking drives are dazzling in their brilliancy, and his short game is sound in every essential. His control of the ball with mallet and putter is a strong point.

Australia's regret is that she cannot claim Le Fevre as a native. He came from England some 16 years ago, at the age of 22, and except for the time that he was serving in the war, has always been one of the leading golfers here. Many successes stand to his credit, but this is his first championship victory.

Winner, the new amateur champion is also an Englishman. He came to Australia 11 years ago as secretary to the Governor of South Australia, a position which he still occupies. With him, however, golf is only a secondary sport. His chief interest is in cricket. He was a county player in England, and is this year's South Australia's wicket keeper in the interstate games. He plays very little golf except in the winter months, devoting his time in the summer to cricket. He had, however, an easy win in the recent South Australian golf championship, and in the Australian championship he defeated Bruce Pearce by 6 and 5.

NEW DARTMOUTH COACHES

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Dartmouth College is going to give its freshman athletes the best of coaching in the future, with special men of ability handling the various activities. E. J. Thomson '21, captain of the varsity track team last year and world's champion high hurdler, is to coach the freshman track men, and to C. J. Tesreau, former New York Giant pitcher, will be head baseball coach for the freshman candidates. Tesreau is also coach of the Dartmouth varsity and in handling the freshmen he will have the assistance of M. H. Merritt '21, a former varsity baseball captain.

PRINCETON IN LINE
FOR SOCCER TITLE

Orange and Black Has Championship Victories Over Haverford and Cornell and Also Expects to Beat Other Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton's prospects of winning the championship of the Intercollegiate Association Football League this year appear quite bright, following the 3-to-0 victory which the Orange and Black scored over Haverford College last Saturday. Coach A. Nies, the Princeton mentor, is of the opinion that Haverford has the strongest team in the league and, with Haverford vanquished, Princeton ought to be able to hold her own against Yale, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania, the 1920 champions.

In five games Princeton has not been scored upon, and has already eliminated two league opponents—Cornell, by a 2-to-0 score, and Haverford, by a 1-to-0 score. Princeton won handsily from Dartmouth and Swarthmore, by respective scores of 2 to 1 and 2 to 0, and tied with the army at West Point, New York. Pennsylvania has not nearly the powerful team that won the championship last season, and both Harvard and Yale have already lost to comparatively weak teams.

Princeton's defense is far stronger than its offense. Although pitted against some very clever forwards, the backs have held all their opponents scoreless, while the Princeton forwards have missed many opportunities to score. Coach Nies has been experimenting with the squad with a view to improving the offense and has shifted several backs to the forward line with encouraging signs of improvement.

J. C. Cooper '23, Princeton's goal, is considered the best player for that position in the east. Capt. W. B. McIlvaine '22, B. N. Innes '24, and W. R. Martin '23 are reliable fullbacks who have been seldom penetrated this season. Center Halfback R. T. Smart '22 is another player, whose match will be hard to find among college players. The other halfbacks who will probably play in the games to come are F. C. Wood '22 and F. R. Ferlino '23. J. S. Simons '24, formerly a halfback, is ably fitting the gap at center forward left vacant by Robert Stinson '23, who forsook soccer for football this fall. J. T. Thomas '23 and C. J. Woodbridge '23 are excellent inside forwards; but the positions of outside forwards are still an open question. The pair that will face Haverford will be picked from among B. C. Pirchard '23, A. B. Powers '23, J. H. Jewett '23, C. W. Clark '23, M. S. Mosher '23, and A. T. Seidtschick '23.

The climax of the Princeton soccer season will be an exhibition contest between the university eleven and a team representing the British Embassy, to be played at Washington early in December. After Haverford, Princeton will meet Harvard on November 5, Yale on November 12, and Pennsylvania on November 19.

NOVEMBER GAMES IN
SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Although the defeat of Glasgow Rangers is a rare happening in the Scottish Association Football League, it is always likely, and the clubs which the Rangers meet during the month of November are sure to spare no effort to bring down the colors of the league champions. The system of playing matches in the Scottish League is rather different to that adopted in the English League. In England, the same clubs meet on two consecutive Saturdays, and thereafter do not again meet each other in the current league competition. This tends to add interest to the second encounter. In the Scottish League, however, teams meet at wide intervals of time.

During November, the Glasgow Rangers will meet Dundee, Dumbarton, Greenock Morton and Hamilton Academicals. Celtic, which is the greatest rival to the Rangers, enters the only amateur side in the competition, Queen's Park, on November 19, after running up against Heart of Midlothian on November 5. As the "Hearts" were the team which brought about the Rangers' first defeat this season, they will probably entertain hopes of the same success against Celtic. Partick Thistle, the holder of the Scottish cup, meets Kilmarnock, Clydebank, St. Mirren and Aberdeen, in the order named. The fixtures are as follows:

November 5—Aberdeen Rovers vs. Aberdeen, Ayr United vs. Queen's Park, Celtic vs. Heart of Midlothian, Dumbarton vs. Heart of Midlothian, Hamilton Academicals vs. Greenock Morton, Hibernians vs. Clyde, Partick Thistle vs. Kilmarnock, St. Mirren vs. Clydebank, Third Lanark vs. Airdrieonians, 12—Aberdeen vs. Airdrieonians, Albion Rovers vs. Hamilton Academicals, Clyde vs. Partick Thistle, Celtic vs. Partick Thistle, Hibernians vs. Dundee, Kilmarnock vs. Celtic, Greenock Morton vs. St. Mirren, Motherwell vs. Heart of Midlothian, Queen's Park vs. Third Lanark, Raith Rovers vs. Ayr United, Glasgow Rangers vs. Dumbarton, 19—Airdrieonians vs. Clydebank, Celtic vs. Queen's Park, Dumbarton vs. Clyde, Dundee vs. Albion Rovers, Falkirk vs. Aberdeen, Hamilton Academicals vs. Hibernians, Heart of Midlothian vs. Raith Rovers, Kilmarnock vs. Motherwell, Greenock Morton vs. Glasgow Rangers, Partick Thistle vs. St. Mirren, Third Lanark vs. Ayr United, 26—Aberdeen vs. Partick Thistle, Airdrieonians vs. Kilmarnock, Ayr United vs. Greenock Morton, Clydebank vs. Hamilton Academicals, Dumbarton vs. Heart of Midlothian, Hibernians vs. Dumbarton, Motherwell vs. Celtic, Queen's Park vs. Falkirk, Raith Rovers vs. Third Lanark, Glasgow Rangers vs. Hamilton Academicals, St. Mirren vs. Dundee.

ROYAL DARING CLUB
DRAWS IN BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Royal Daring Club of Brussels, the greatest champion Association football team of Belgium, was held to a draw of 1 to 1 on October 1 by the Racing Club de Bruxelles, and this gave Union Sportive St. Gilloise, which defeated La Gantoise by the wide margin of 4 goals to 0, the opportunity to make up some lost ground in the first division of the league. Of the three clubs which were promoted from the second to the first division at the end of last season, only one, the Football Club de Malines, gained a victory, defeating the Racing Club de Gand by the odd goal in three. The other newcomers, Sporting Club Anderlecht and the Standard de Liege, met opposition too strong for them, the former losing to the Cercle Sportive Verriers by 1 to 2, and the latter losing to Beerschot d'Anvers by 1 to 0. The Antwerp Football Club gained the biggest victory of the day, and defeated Racing Club de Malines by 5 goals to 1. The game, which attracted considerable local interest, between Football Club Brugel and Cercle Sportive de Bruges ended in a draw, each team finding the net once. The following were the results in the "promotion" section:

Uccle Sport	1	La Forestoise	0
Lierseche	2	Berchem	0
Lyra	3	Excelsior Hasselt	0
Tilleur Football Cl	2	St. Eloi	0
Fleurbaey	0	Boom	0
Courtrai Sport	3	Léopold Club	0
F. B. Cl de Liege 2	F. B. Cl Bressoux 0		

BRIGHT PROSPECTS
FOR IRISH HOCKEY

1921-22 Campaign Opens With an Entry of 10 Teams in the Senior League Competition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—From all appearances, the Irish hockey season of 1921-22 is going to be a busy and successful one. The campaign opened officially on October 8, with games in the Senior League competition, for which 10 teams have entered—an increase of four on last season's entry, and equal to the number playing in 1913-14. The newcomers include two military teams, the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the East Surrey Regiment, the former of which holds a good record in the game. The East Surrey team played a few games in Ireland toward the end of last season, and made quite a good impression. It should prove a welcome addition to Irish hockey.

Clontarf and Kingstown Grammar School Past and Present do not seem likely to make their mark for a season or so, mainly through lack of experience. Royal Hibernians were very doubtful starters at one time, so that it is pleasant to chronicle the fact that they are likely once more to run a team. Lacking the services of four of the side that served them so well throughout the last couple of seasons, they are hardly likely to reach their former level, but the remaining players form a very useful foundation for team building, and, with tradition behind them, will assuredly go a long way toward attaining some honor. As regards Dublin University, a very bright season seems in prospect. Starting with nine of last season's side again in residence, and with plenty of material coming on, the team should do well. Some idea of the number of men available may be gathered from the fact that the running of four teams is contemplated.

Three Rock Rovers should be a much stronger side than they were last season. Their regular fullbacks and halfbacks are likely to turn out again, and the forward line will be strengthened by some newcomers, including J. S. Mahoney, formerly of Dublin University. E. N. Dillon will not be seen in goal, but Eric Green should prove an efficient substitute. Railway Union and Monkstown are expected to turn out teams practically unchanged from last season, and Naas is said to have some more than useful recruits.

Conditions were all against the game on October 8. Of the three matches played, one resulted in a big surprise, the Royal Surrey Regiment defeating the East Berkshire Regiment by the only goal scored in a patchy game. Dublin University had a close match with Railway Union, and just managed to win by the odd goal in five. The Royal Hibernians rather swamped Naas, and ran out easy winners by five goals to one.

C. K. BAILLIE WINS TITLE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—C. K. Baillie, of Grove Club, Edinburgh, won the 100-yard swimming championship of Scotland recently, at a gala held in connection with the West of Scotland Amateur Swimming Club, in Glasgow. Baillie, who won the 100-yard title last year, was this year a winner by about a yard from E. E. Morgan, of Paisley. F. W. Lemmon, Warrender Club, Edinburgh, was third, two yards further behind. Baillie and Morgan kept together nearly all the way. At the half distance they were practically on level terms, and at the last turn they were still together. Morgan did not turn so smartly as usual, however, and the advantage Baillie thereby gained he maintained to the finish.

WEST INDIES
WINTER CRUISES DE LUXE
by the splendid Canadian Pacific Steamship
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HOPEFUL FEELING
IN WOOL MARKETS

Buyers Are Evidently Looking Forward With Confidence in Spite of Irregularities Resulting From War Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The new wool season is opening rather auspiciously in the primary markets "down under," and the world's wool buyers are evidently looking forward with considerable confidence to the future, in spite of the fact that the irregularities which have developed in the market, as a result of the war-time and post-war inflation, have not been ironed out yet. The need for wool goods very evidently is far from satisfied, if the recent Colonial wool sales are any criterion, since 148,000 bales were sold out of a total of 150,000 bales offered, or 99 per cent, and this in spite of the fact that the catalogue was increased by 40,000 bales just prior to the commencement of the sales in answer to the demand of the Yorkshire topmakers for "more merinos."

Whether prices have reached or approximated the top in the foreign markets remains to be seen, although there are a number who think that fine wools, more especially, have about run their course. Certainly the demand from Yorkshire latterly, which has now far outrun the call from the Continent (England bought 103,000 bales at the last sale and the Continent about 45,000, purchases for America being negligible), was the real sustaining influence at the sale, and were this demand removed prices would undoubtedly ease off materially. America is not buying heavily in the foreign primary markets.

Prices Up in Brisbane

Sales opened for November in Australia at Brisbane, where offerings of 45,000 bales are being made during the first three days of the month. Prices showed an upward tendency there, although the offering was not especially a choice one. There were some very decent wools shown, however, and these brought good prices, good combing 64-70s merinos bringing about 79 cents, clean-landed basis, figuring at \$3.93. The chief demand appears to have come from Japan, who was showing renewed interest in the offerings, and from the Continent, with America showing interest in the better wools.

American buyers were also showing considerable interest in the best merinos and fine crossbreds at the sale in Melbourne, October 31. Prices here were very firm, with really good combing 70s bringing 80 cents, clean landed or better; indeed, some recent figures place the cost of the choicest 70s warp wools as high as 85 cents, clean-landed basis.

In fact, the fact with which wool has been sought in the Australian primary markets has pushed prices up to such a height that British and French consumers have turned to the River Plate and Cape market to secure lower prices, if possible, and have taken fairly good weights of wool out of those markets, in consequence of which prices have strengthened there. The stocks of desirable old wools now left in Uruguay unsold are said to be comparatively small. Nor has the call been confined to merino and fine crossbreds wools exclusively, values on the low grades of crossbreds also having appreciated in the last week or two by about a cent a pound.

In the American market there is still a tendency for the market to blow hot and then cold. Demand is irregular and yet, at the end of the week, it usually is found that a fairly considerable weight of wool has gone into consuming channels. There is, moreover, a tendency on the part of the wool merchants to buy a little against future demand.

Fine Wool Stocks Light

Stocks of good fine wools are not heavy. On the contrary they are rather light, so that some manufacturers have been obliged to import a little Australian, in spite of the assessment of duties under the Emergency Tariff Act at 30 cents a pound duty. The trend of the market, however, still has been toward the medium to lower grades, and prices on these latter wools are stronger; in fact there are sales reported of South American low quarter-blood wools at 19 to 20 cents and of Lincolns as high as 16 cents during the current week, while three-eighths and quarter-bloods are quoted firmly at 30 and 23 cents for good combing wools of the better types. Sales recently have included some fine wools, such as Ohio delaines at 35 cents; fine and fine medium New Mexican wools at 45 to 70 cents, clean basis, fine scored Capes as high as 75 cents for good wools; short eastern A supers at 60 cents; quarter-blood Ohio at 25 cents; territory three-eighths and quarter combing at 50 to 55 and 42 to 45 cents, respectively.

Altogether, prices are strong, although the position of the current market at the mills is irregular, some mills being well sold up, while others are not especially well sold. The knitting yarn spinners are sold generally to January 1, but the weaving yarn spinners continue to find it very dull.

KATZER & CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—Julius Katzer & Co. reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1921, a net income of \$1,269,047 before adjustment for reductions of inventory and unfilled purchase contracts. This compares with a net income of \$1,007,353 for 1920 and \$1,465,832 for 1919. The final surplus Aug. 31, 1921, after dividends, etc., was \$4,589,258.

JAPANESE SELECT
EUROPEAN HARBOR

Chief of Foreign Shipping Section of Nippon-Yusen Kaisha Company Tells of Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its European News Office

ANTWERP, Belgium—Mr. S. Mikumo, chief of the foreign shipping section of the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha Company, who, in 1918, stayed in Europe in order to draft a report on the desirability of establishing a new freight line to Europe, has recently given an interview to the Eastern Press Agency service on the question of establishing a European terminus for their new line. Mr. Mikumo has also been in Hamburg and Bremen, and he soon saw that Hamburg was a most suitable harbor for the terminus of the new line.

The question was to choose between Rotterdam and Antwerp as a general harbor for western Europe. Rotterdam was finally selected as being most suitable. The passenger liners of the company still call at Antwerp, on account of treaties made some 20 years ago. The company will, if it seems advantageous, change Antwerp to Rotterdam, in competition with the Rotterdam Lloyd and the "Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland." The freight service via Rotterdam was quite important.

According to Mr. Mikumo, the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha has great expectations of Rotterdam and Hamburg, because as soon as German industry has been reconstructed and is again normal, the principal trade of Japan will be with Germany. Rotterdam will, therefore, become one of the chief pillars of Japanese shipping, and the splendid equipment of this all-Dutch harbor, as Mr. Mikumo said, makes it very inviting. The above interview has created some stir in Antwerp shipping circles, especially as the Belgian Government amply subsidizes the Nippon-Yusen Kaisha Line on account of its Orient postal service.

FIRM UNDERTONE
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—German loans were weak on the stock exchange yesterday owing to the further depreciation in the mark. Gilt-edged investment issues were steady, being aided by the over-subscription of the public issue of £20,000,000 local government 3 per cent bonds, which were offered at 52. The group, however, was quiet.

The feeling in the oil section was cheerful and on rebuying values improved. Mexican Eagle was 3½ and Royal Dutch 37½. Industrials were well maintained. Hudson's Bay was 51-16. The rubber division was inactive with a tendency to sag. Dollar descriptions were firm in sympathy with New York exchange. Home rails were neglected and they dropped. Argentine rails improved, but dealings were light. Operations in kafrs were professional with changes narrow. French loans showed stability. Generally the undertone of the market was fairly firm.

Consols for money, 48½; Grand Trunks, 1½; De Beers, 11½; Rand Mines, 2¼; Bar silver, 40½d. per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent; three-months' bills, 3 13-16 per cent.

PROPOSED LOAN TO
CHINA IS ABANDONED

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations for a \$16,000,000 loan to China have been abandoned, while the \$5,000,000 two-year 6 per cent note issue of the Chinese Government, due November 1, is in default, according to an announcement by the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, which had underwritten the loan.

The Chicago bank believes that it will be "only a question of time" until China will be able to pay the loan, and that negotiations were proceeding favorably when the Chinese Minister of Finance resigned several days ago and word was received that the Chinese Government would not have funds with which to pay the notes.

The United States Government views China's default on the loan as most serious, and the United States State Department has instructed its legation at Peking to so inform the Chinese Government.

Thomas W. Lamont, in behalf of the managing committee of the American group in the Chinese consortium, says that, "in response to a request from Peking and in order to put the Chinese Government in funds to avoid any possible default the American group had submitted proposals for the amount named. The government having failed, however, to accept these proposals, the matter has been dropped."

AMERICAN ROLLS-ROYCE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Circular letters to stockholders of the Rolls-Royce of America, Inc., announcing the passing of the 7 per cent preferred stock dividend have been made public here. President L. J. Belnap states that while the earnings of the company have created a surplus, the directors do not feel that it would be good judgment in view of depressed business conditions, to inaugurate the payment of dividends at this time.

LOANS TO SUGAR COMPANIES.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The United States War Finance Corporation has offered \$10,000,000 to the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and the Amalgamated Sugar Company to finance this year's operations. The companies had previously failed to make satisfactory deals with eastern financiers.

BRITISH BANKER'S
VIEW OF SITUATION

Reginald McKenna, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer, After Visit in the United States, Makes a Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—After conferences with many leading bankers in various cities and a trip to Washington, where he visited Mr. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer and now chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, made a statement on the general economic conditions just prior to his sailing for England.

Among other things, Mr. McKenna said: "In many respects the situation in the United States is similar to that in England. Both countries are gravely affected by the serious disorganization of the European market. The industrial organization of this country, as in my own, has been built up to supply a much wider market than the domestic market, and the curtailment of foreign demand is necessarily reflected in general industrial depression. Under the influence of the false standards created by the war, the cost of production is still too high here, as with us, but this cause of depression seems to be slowly disappearing in both countries."

Foreign Trade Question

"The situation in the United States in one very important particular differs from that in England. You produce a considerable surplus of food and raw materials and sooner or later the world's demand for them is bound to revive. At present the trend of prices in your staple products appears more likely to be up than down, which gives a better color to your outlook here than on the other side of the Atlantic. Thanks to the bold and public-spirited policy of your leading banking institutions, the financial horizon seems clear, and though it will probably be some considerable time before normal conditions are restored, I am inclined to say that the corner is turned. I would like to add, however, that it is no time for speculation. Recovery is bound to be slow, working through a period of moderate fluctuations, though I hope and expect that the tendency will be an improving one."

"No man could fail to be immensely struck by the high level of ability and the untiring energy and industry of your great banking, manufacturing and commercial leaders. If your whole nation works with the same application and concentration of purpose as they do, it cannot be long before the material damage done by the war is fully repaired."

"It is 35 years since I last came here, and to one accustomed to the slow rate of change in England, it is astonishing to see the enormous improvement which has been effected in New York and Chicago."

International Debts

"I find that very considerable interest is taken in the question of the international debts between governments. This is a subject upon which I could only venture to speak from the British point of view. We are large creditors and, in the relation to the United States, we are also debtors. As a debtor I have nothing to say except that England pays her debts. On the other hand, speaking as a creditor, my opinion is that England would be selfishly wise, having regard only to her industrial and economic position, to remit the obligations due to her."

"If I dared to tread on dangerous ground for a moment it would be to say that the influence of the United States is indispensable in the councils of the world. You are already tied to Europe and the Far East by the bonds of trade, and the responsibilities which arise from this relationship cannot be ignored without great loss to the world and an unfavorable reaction upon yourselves. In England the calling of the Conference by President Harding is most warmly welcomed, not merely for the sake of the results which it is hoped may be achieved, but because it is the first time that a great and powerful government has assumed the responsibility of bringing together the prime ministers of other nations to confer upon the means of securing lasting conditions of peace. Peace and industry are the prime needs of the world at the present time, and the world looks to the United States to lead the way."

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL IN CUBA

NEW YORK, New York—The Anglo-American Oil Company, through a subsidiary, the Rosario Petroleum Company, is drilling for oil in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, where it owns 130,000 acres. The test well being drilled has been underway about five months and is down several hundred feet. It is believed that it will be necessary to drill to about 3000 feet.

ALLIED DEBTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, England—Debts owed by the Allies to Great Britain are divided as follows: Russia, \$2,245,600,000; France \$2,223,000,000; Italy, \$1,907,000,000; Belgium, \$413,600,000; Serbia, \$28,400,000; other nations, \$331,600,000; dominions, \$576,000,000; total \$7,790,400,000.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: December 18.52, January 18.48, March 18.37, May 18.08, July 17.62. Spot cotton quiet; middling 19.00.

FEDERAL RESERVE
RATES REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of 1 per cent in rediscount rates of federal reserve banks at Chicago and Kansas City and of ½ of 1 per cent at reserve banks at New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, and San Francisco, were announced yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board.

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve Bank makes the following announcement to all member banks in the second federal reserve district:

"You are advised that effective from the opening of business on November 3 until further notice and superseding all existing rates this bank has established a rate of 4½ per cent for all rediscounts and advances."

FINANCIAL NOTES

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says that of 24,351,676 homes in the United States, 54.3 per cent are rented; 23.2 per cent are owned outright and 17.5 per cent are owned under mortgage by occupants.

The London Economist calculates that at the end of September the average of British prices for textiles was 104 per cent above July, 1914, and an increase of 93 per cent in food, 89 per cent in minerals and 73 per cent in other miscellaneous commodities.

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture puts the wheat crop of that country at 207,000,000 bushels.

Through reorganization on a basis of efficiency, coupled with an increase of car fare to 80 pfennigs, or one-half cent a present exchange, has enabled the City of Berlin to turn the monthly deficit of 20,000,000 marks, incurred in operating its street railways, when consolidation of various outlying sections of the German capital was effected in October, 1920, into a substantial surplus during the last few months. Before the war, the Berlin car fare was 10 pfennigs, 100 pfennigs then equaling 23 cents.

F. L. Klingensmith, former treasurer of the Ford Motor Company, and now president of the Gray Motor Corporation, announces the production of a car, to sell for about \$500, will be started in the spring. The car will be known as the Gray, and samples will be on exhibit at coming auto shows.

A trade agreement between Italy and Russia will be signed soon, according to a statement by A. Bogliano Pico, representative of the Italian government. The Anglo-Russian trade pact has been taken as a basis for the agreement.

DIVIDENDS

Roll's Royce Company has passed dividend due on preferred at this time. The dividend is cumulative and payment will be resumed, according to a statement sent to the stockholders, as soon as business conditions warrant.

Great Northern Ore Properties, \$2 on certificates of beneficial interest, payable December 15 to stock of November 28. This is the second distribution of \$2 ordered this year, the previous one being paid April 18.

Southern Pipe Line, quarterly of \$2, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Buckeye Pipe Line, quarterly of \$2, payable December 15 to stock of November 22.

Eastern Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1.75 per share on first preferred, payable November 1.

York Manufacturing, \$6, payable December 1 to stock of November 4.

Van Ralte Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on first and second preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 17.

The Wahl Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred and 1% on common, payable January 1 to stock of December 22.

Will & Baumer, quarterly of 25 cents on common, payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

Consolidated Gas, New York, quarterly of 1½%, payable December 15 to holders of November 10.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.92½	\$3.91½	\$1.8665
France (French)	.0736½	.0733	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0712½	.0714½	.1920
France (Swiss)	.1850	.1845	.1930
Lire	.0404	.0402	.1930
Guilder	.2410	.24	.4029
German marks	.0001	.0001½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.9234	.921	
Argentine pesos	.3216	.32375	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0450	.0446	.1930
Recess	.1529	.1523	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2275	.2275	.5880
Norwegian kroner	.1368	.1340	.5880
Danish kroner	.1855	.1855	.5880

CERTIFICATES OVERSUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Subscriptions totaling over \$600,000, 000 have been received on the United States Treasury Department's offering of \$200,000,000 4½ and 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness.

The heavy over-subscription to these certificates bearing less than 5 per cent interest for the first time in about 1½ years was taken by Treasury officials to indicate a considerable easing in the money market and a change in conditions warranting the expectation of improvement. Decline in interest rates generally, it was said, would probably be followed by further reductions in federal reserve discount rates, particularly in view of the high gold reserve held by these banks.

CRUDE OIL PRICES UP AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Joseph Seep purchasing agency has advanced the price of Pennsylvania crude oil 50 cents a barrel to \$4 a barrel. New higher prices were announced for other grades as follows: Cabel \$2.61, up 25 cents; Somerset \$2.24, up 25 cents; Somerset light \$2.65, up 25 cents; Ragland \$1.25, up 10 cents; the price for Corning unchanged at \$2.15.

AUSTRALIAN JAM
PROBLEM SOLVED

Government to Allow Rebate on Goods Exported to Balance Difference Between Real and Artificial Price on Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—With stocks of fruit pulp on hand, a new fruit season approaching, and sugar at an artificially high price, Australian jam makers and fruit growers have been facing an awkward position. Federal government concessions did not meet the need. The certainty of crisis has now brought adequate response from the government authorities. Not only will a rebate of £20 a ton, representing the difference between the artificial and the real price of sugar, be paid, to manufacturers on the export of jam, but permission is given for the importation of sugar for use in making jams for export.

The federal government previously agreed to a rebate of £20 a ton on sugar used in the manufacture of jam for export but only on condition that when the next fruit season arrived stocks of pulp held in the factories should be destroyed and that sugar should be replaced from abroad by sugar of the same quality. The natural refusal of the factories to destroy their pulp, and the difficulty of obtaining from abroad sugar of the high quality of the Australian, made the government concession of little value.

Under the new arrangement the Commonwealth government will supply sugar at the rate of £46 1s. 6d. a ton, allowing the rebate of £20 a ton on exportation but waiving any obligation to replace the sugar. This rebate will be paid on goods manufactured since June 27 and even on stocks held on that date, but manufacturers who export jam held on June 27, and who have stocks of fruit pulp on hand must guarantee to convert into jam a quantity of pulp equivalent to the weight of fruit represented by the jam exported. Manufacturers may now import sugar for use in the making of specified goods, and obtain a drawback of all duty paid when the product is exported.

Some Sugar History

The sugar question in the Commonwealth goes back to the employment of South Sea Islanders, or Kanakas, in the cane fields of Queensland. These Kanakas were brought in under a species of contract labor and were deported to their islands at the end of their term. The possibilities of abuse and the lesson of black labor in the United States led to the abolition of Kanaka labor on the formation of the Commonwealth, heavy duties being imposed to protect the sugar which would in future be grown by white labor; a sugar bounty system was also introduced.

When the war began sugar soared in price and the Commonwealth government stopped its export and took control of the Australian-grown product, paying the growers £13 per ton of raw sugar, this price being raised in 1917 to £21, and in 1920 to £30 6s. This last agreement covered the seasons of 1920, 1921 and 1922, the sum mentioned being the minimum for the second and third seasons and an increase being allowed if the cost of production rose owing to higher wages.

The government in 1915 sold the refined sugar at an average of £25 10s. a ton, thus enabling the public to buy good grade sugar at 3d. a pound. In January, 1916, the wholesale price was raised to £29 5s. and the retail price to 3½d. per pound. Owing to the falling off, temporarily, of the sugar yield in Queensland and northern New South Wales, the government had to import a large quantity of sugar at a price far above the selling price of £4 4s. a ton which it had fixed for refined sugar—a price equal to £46 1s. 6d. net, or 6d. a pound retail.

In order to meet the heavy loss thus incurred, the federal government kept up the price of sugar to the Australian consumer when the world's rates fell. Thus it is said to be possible to land sugar from Java in Australia at a price under £20 a ton, whereas the Commonwealth price is £46 1s. 6d. a ton. The extreme difficulty of competing with sugar under such conditions with jam made in other countries from cheap sugar, will be easily understood.

Overseas Trade Prospects

The prospects for overseas trade in canned fruit and jam are considered satisfactory, and it is possible that the British Trade Mission to Russia may open up a new market. In order to overcome a prejudice against the purchase of Australian brands of fruit and jams on samples, Mr. W. D. Gilliland, representative of the Victorian government in London, has recommended regular bulk consignments, thus enabling quick delivery and restoring confidence.

Through Mr. Gilliland's activities, agents for Australian canneries and the trade commissioners of New South Wales and South Australia have agreed in conference that a central organization of canners should be formed in Australia to deal with such questions as grading, packing, price fixing and the regulation of shipments to meet market conditions in England. Instead of independent action in London by various official and unofficial agents, steps are being taken to obtain concerted action, and monthly meetings of those interested in the jam and fruit trade of Australia will be held. Apparently no action has been taken to exploit American markets, although the new conditions under which jam is being made in Australia may encourage exporters to experiment.

INDIA USING LESS
IMPORTED COTTON

Shipments From England Decline and Country Is Manufacturing More Goods for Domestic Use

NEW YORK, New York—India is taking less cotton goods from England and manufacturing more for domestic use, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Before the war India's imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured cotton goods were valued at \$200,000,000. Imports of piece goods from the United Kingdom in 1920-21 are estimated at an aggregate value of \$250,000,000, at present rates of exchange. The falling off in volume, however, amounted to many millions of yards from pre-war figures.

The shipments of piece goods to India have shown a shrinkage each month this year. While this decline has been largely due to strikes and enforced inactivity in British mills and to exchange difficulties, the importations are further affected by a tendency to make the country self-supporting and independent of imports.

As a result of the Nationalist movement plans were recently formulated among piece goods dealers in Bombay for the clearing of existing stocks and the cancellation of all orders. Early in August piece goods were lying in Bombay of the nominal value of \$75,000,000, says the United States Department of Commerce. It is probable that such measures will affect the trade of Calcutta more slowly than that of Bombay. Before the war the imports of Calcutta amounted to 150,000,000 yards a month. At present they are from 40,000,000 to 80,000,000 yards, with a downward tendency.

EASIER MONEY IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Easier money rates featured the dealings in the stock market yesterday. There was, however, little change in the general market from the recent uncertain and professional tone. Oils, shipwrecks, motors and food specialties led a moderate rally late in the day, rails also hardening. An advance to \$4 a barrel in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil accelerated trading in oil stocks. Government, railway and some foreign bonds were firm to strong. Call money ruled at 5½ per cent, with 4½ per cent the lowest rate of the day. Sales totaled 950,500 shares.

The market closed at an improvement from low prices: Corn Products 86½, up 2½; General Electric 134, up 2½; Marine preferred 50½, up 1½; Pierce-Arrow preferred 33½, up 1½; United Fruit 118, up 4½; Royal Dutch of New York 47½, off 1½; United States Rubber 47½, off 1; International Paper 53, off 1.

PERU OBTAINING A
LOAN IN NEW YORK

LIMA, Peru—Announcement will soon be made of sale to a New York syndicate, headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 8 per cent bonds, tax-exempt and secured by customs revenues. The proceeds will be used to complete sanitation projects, liquidate a tax-collecting company and salt company, and purchase shares in a proposed national bank.

The government will amortize 4 per cent of the outstanding bonds annually at 105, at which figure the bonds may all be redeemed after 1931. The maximum period will be 40 years. Further emissions, bringing the total issue to \$50,000,000, are authorized on condition that customs revenues cover 2½ times the service on all outstanding loans. The proceeds from issues after the first must be employed in reproductive public works.

LARGE REDUCTION IN
UNITED STATES DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reduction of about \$465,000,000 in the public debt of the United States during October has been announced by the treasury department. The total public debt on Sept. 30 stood at \$23,924,108,125.00, while on Oct. 31 the total was \$23,459,148,496.59, making a decrease for the period of \$464,959,628.47.

The heavy decrease was accounted for by heavy redemption of government securities. Nearly \$400,000,000 worth of treasury certificates were retired, while the usual treasury financing was omitted on Oct. 15 and no new certificates issued until Nov. 1.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—New low wheat price records for 1921 were established yesterday but strength developed later and closing quotations barely changed from the previous day's record low prices. December wheat closed at 1.02½ and May at 1.02½. Corn advanced fractionally, with December at 46½ and May at 51½. Provisions were steady in line with hogs. December rye 77½, May rye 81½. December barley 56½, January pork 15.00, November lard 9.00, May lard 9.20, January ribs 7.45, May ribs 7.77.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. during October and the 10 months of 1921, compared with a year ago, follow:

	1921	1920
October sales	\$7,601,021	\$8,890,895
Ten months sales	\$60,950,854	\$1,236,143

LONDON VERSION
OF RECENT LOANS

Oversubscribed Issue Pointed to as Evidence That It is Not Lack of British Funds That Takes Borrowers to New York

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Seeing that a few hours sufficed to see a New South Wales loan of £3,000,000 oversubscribed, it is quite evident that the decision of another state of the Australian Commonwealth—Queensland—to borrow in New York was not due to the exhaustion of London as a general source of funds. The official explanation of the advantages of borrowing in the United States given by the Queensland Government has caused a good deal of amusement in the city where the circumstances are well known.

A considerable amount of United Kingdom capital is invested in big pastoralist enterprises in Australia, much of it in Queensland, where great tracts of country are suitable only for sheep raising. The ranches are held on rental terms from the Crown under contracts providing for increases of rental only at stated intervals. Some time ago the Queensland Labor Government and Legislature passed a general act overruling the rent-raising restrictions in the individual leases.

This act was strongly opposed by the upper house of the Queensland Legislature, and the opposition was only got rid of by an expedient which started constitutional lawyers and students, but need not be discussed here. The pastoral companies domiciled in Great Britain protested vigorously against the breach of their contracts with the Crown, but protested vainly so far as making any impression on the Queensland Government was concerned.

Usual Channels Closed

Their

A LITTLE KNOWN
AUSTRALIAN AREAExpedition to Australia's North-
west Reveals That It Is a
Land of Tremendous Possi-
bilities Awaiting DevelopmentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"We are all shareholders, as Britons, in this hitherto unknown outpost of Empire, and it is for us to see that it remains in British hands," was the appeal for further colonization work with which M. P. Adams concluded his enthralling description of the Northwest, Scientific Expedition, of which he was a member, and which was sent out from Perth, Western Australia, to gain fresh information regarding the least known part of this mighty continent.

One is rather tempted to think of Australia as a continent which needs no further colonization—the process seems already complete—but the striking contrast drawn by Mr. Adams in the introductory part of his lecture between the Australia we know, the Australia of Victoria and Sydney, and the Australia we have yet to know, the wild, uncivilized Northwest, brings speedy disillusion.

The Pearling Center

After a brief glimpse at the different activities of modern civilized Australia, such as the extensive cattle stations of South Australia, the felling and hauling of timber in Queensland, the sheep shearing and harvesting of Western Australia, Mr. Adams transported his audience to Broome, on the northwest coast, the world's greatest pearling center. Here the whole history of the pearl industry "from Broome to Bond Street," to quote the lecturer, was unfolded in interesting detail. Each stage in the process was presented, from the initial diving, the opening, washing, scrubbing and sorting of the shell to the final packing for export. Curiously enough, it is the mother-of-pearl which is the chief interest, and not the occasional pearl found within, though the latter is, of course, of greater value.

Up to the present day the colonization movement has only produced little missions, separated from each other and civilization by hundreds of miles of wild region. Napier Broome Bay, for instance, is the home of the Drysdale mission, founded 40 years ago by three Spanish missionaries, and is entirely surrounded by savages, against whom it is felt necessary always to be armed.

Beagle Bay has a similar mission station, with about 250 permanent aboriginal inhabitants, apparently friendly; but other aboriginals, whose intentions are not so reliable, are constantly coming and going. Coconut palms are the main feature of this part of the country; there are also myriads of white ants, and fruit trees growing in a rarely practiced.

The interest of the wild Northwest is not confined to the inhabitants; the sea and the coast play their part. Walcott Inlet, where the tide rushes out at the incredible speed of 25 miles an hour, contains a wonderful "bottomless harbor," capable of carrying the largest liner ever made. Innumerable soundings of 25 fathoms have been made, but no bottom has yet been found. Chilli Creek is also of interest for its peculiar tide, which ebbs and flows seven miles; and at low tide millions of crabs of varied hue, some blue, some scarlet, may be seen formed upon the beach, maneuvering exactly like an army.

Unique Photographs

The expedition also obtained a good deal of interesting information regarding the aboriginals themselves and their customs. They are without exception of gigantic stature and fine physique, seven feet being quite a normal height among them. They still preserve their old tribal customs, and the daring of Mr. Jackson has obtained unique photographs of their war dances, or corroborees, their fire-making process, their spear throwing, and their hideous tribal marks, of which they are inordinately proud. Dogs play a great part in their home life; indeed they seem of more importance than their selves. Cleanliness is one of their weakest points, and in some cases the white settlers have found it the more effective cleaner for the native huts.

Not the least striking feature of the whole lecture is the strange support it gives to the supposed fairy tales of Louis de Rougemont. Mr. Adams maintains, and the motion pictures support him, that many of de Rougemont's statements were perfectly true. The dugong corresponds exactly to the thing that de Rougemont described as a small whale; his description of a "large flounder with a tail which secretes a spear" repeats accurately to the giant strigary; and it would be impossible still to dispute his claim to have ridden giant turtles, in face of the evidence of the motion pictures, which show the natives of gigantic stature engaged in the selfsame operation.

The whole lecture is a mass of enthralling details. In the short space of two hours Mr. Adams escorts his audience over an incredible distance, full of objects of the most diverse interest. They see the "sail fish" hoist its fin sail-like to the breeze, and report itself thereby; the wonderful reefs of the world's finest coral; the "loofah" vine, the fruit of which provides the well-known sponge of the same name; and innumerable other sights which must all tend to inspire in every true Briton a keen desire to keep in British hands this land of tremendous possibilities.

WIRELESS AMATEURS WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Amateur wireless operators have been warned by the Postmaster-General that unless

they stop sending out messages contrary to official instructions, all private wireless plants will be confiscated. Private operators have been asked to cooperate with the authorities by reporting any irregularities. Official and commercial work has been seriously interfered with by unauthorized transmitting, and it is thought that a number of unlicensed plants have been operating in defiance of the injunction permitting licensed private operators to receive messages but not to send them.

POLISH RELATIONS
WITH BOLSHEVIKISince Riga Congress Poland Has
Seen Need to Guard Against
the Bolshevik OrganizationsBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

WARSAW, Poland.—The depreciation of Polish money value caused by the bank operations of the Germans, who aim at buying up the greatest amount of foreign values in Poland in order to pay their debt to the Allies, the passing over from the system of control to that of free trade and the consequent rise in price of articles of everyday necessity—all this has contributed in an enormous degree to the creation of difficult conditions for the people of Poland. In the first place the working population have felt the burden—the workmen, the employees, and the intellectuals, who have found that their comparatively high earnings do not suffice to satisfy even ordinary everyday needs.

On the other hand, the policy of economy, initiated by the Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Stejskalowski, has urged the government to active opposition in respect of the justifiable demands of the working people. A very grave situation has been created. The wave of high prices has forced the working classes to make demands for improved conditions, while the government in many cases feels obliged to oppose these demands. Nevertheless, a plan might have been found on which prices could have been settled by arrangement.

But the course of events ran otherwise. The strike broke out, a strike in different branches of industry and municipal departments. It was a serious one, and although negotiations were carried on, they were of a special character. And here it is interesting to search for the cause of the difficulties that arose, making the negotiations between employers and employees so prolonged.

Foreseeing people have for a long time warned the community of the danger threatening from the east. They felt sure from the moment that the Polish delegation went to Riga to settle the peace negotiations, that Poland would need to guard against activities of Bolshevik organizations in Poland. The Polish nation, though by nature peace loving, knows how to confront the enemy in the field boldly and bravely, even if it has to fight against superior numbers, but when war is over and the army returns to its normal activities, the attitude of defense and caution vanishes; it is supplanted by openness, frankness, and a "laissez faire" which prevents them from realizing the danger of a premier department of agriculture is undoubtedly, the raising of pedigree stock. In many quarters it is felt that the lifting of the embargo in favor of Canadian cattle will shortly be followed by similar concessions to other countries. Should this prove to be the case, it is thought that the quality of British animals may possibly deteriorate, in which case the cattle trade of other countries—who obtain their foundation stock from Great Britain—would, in the long run, receive no benefit from the change.

Furthermore, one fact that has been largely used in urging the removal of the embargo—namely, the recent shortage of store cattle in Great Britain—can also be utilized to support its retention. To a large extent the drop in the numbers of cattle raised has been due to the decreased acreage of grassland caused by war conditions. Thus the problem of the depleted herds of British cattle will, to some extent, in any case, automatically solve itself by a gradual return to normal farming methods. Moreover, it is questionable whether the importation of Canadian cattle will increase the actual numbers of cattle maintained, as the removal of the embargo will tend to discourage the raising of store stock in Great Britain. Speaking generally, however, the British farmer has always been prepared to take a broad-minded view of a national question—even if the matter is apparently directly opposed to his commercial interests. The controversy over Canadian cattle is just such a question, and the government will receive little opposition to the removal of the embargo, if such a step is taken in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Revolutionary agitation in Poland carried on by German-Soviet agents has greatly increased recently. The Polish political police have indisputable proofs that revolutionary propaganda of the German and Soviet governments, and especially the Soviet, is carried on on a large scale in Poland, and is spreading. For example, during the last search in a certain locality, a whole library of Bolshevik literature was discovered. In this center publications of the following type were found: "Help the Poles," "Help the Russian," "Help Red Russia," "In view of new struggles," "Report of the general meeting of the trades union of railway workers," "The struggle with the traitors of the workers' cause," "Help for Soviet Russia," "Songs for the proletariat," and so forth. These publications are dated August and were published in Warsaw by the "Communist Party of Polish workmen."

Naturally the working classes, taken up with their daily occupations, have neither time nor opportunity for thoroughly studying the question. They cannot judge the real value of the speeches of agitators, and the destructive publications issued by the Soviet government. Therefore, although in reality far from Communist and too much nationally enlightened to fall a prey to the agitation in favor of the Soviet Paradise in Russia, the Polish working people are, nevertheless, deceived and stirred up to coordinated action at a time when it is the least desirable, as happened during the last strike. That this last strike lasted so long was the result of German-Soviet revolutionary conspiracy.

Of the whole Polish community, as well as the working classes, must be fully conscious. Therefore, the government must take energetic action to render futile this dangerous and destructive "work" of the emissaries from Berlin and Moscow. The struggle with the interior enemy of the Polish state, of whose existence the government has indisputable proofs, must be the watchword of today for all Poland. This is the opinion of all thinking Poles at the present day.

ENGLAND'S CATTLE
EMBARGO MAY GOCommission Thinks Canada
Should Have Equal Freedom
With Ireland in Cattle TradeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

TAMWORTH, England.—The prolonged controversy, which has taken place with regard to the embargo on the importation of live cattle from Canada, appears likely to end shortly by a removal of the existing restrictions. The Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Finlay, which was appointed in May last to go into the question, has recently given its opinion that Canada should enjoy equal freedom with Ireland in her cattle trade with Great Britain. It is felt that, in all probability, the government will accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission without serious amendment.

The question is one of great importance in Great Britain to the public, dealers and farmers; in Canada, the result of the commission will be read with very great interest and approval. In that country, ever since the beginning of the century, efforts have been made to lift the embargo—culminating in the visit of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario to Great Britain during last spring.

A Popular Decision

In England, the decision of the commission is undoubtedly a popular one from the standpoint of the public. The continued high price of beef produced at home has been the cause of very general dissatisfaction. It is confidently expected, in many quarters, that the importation of store cattle from Canada will result in a reduction in the prevailing prices. This opinion, however, although apparently a very reasonable one, is not altogether substantiated by past experience.

In the years before the embargo was instituted, retailers were asking the public the same price for the beef produced by animals imported from Canada and fattened in Great Britain as for that obtained from beasts raised entirely at home—in spite of the fact that the price of imported cattle in store condition was lower than that of similar British stock.

Moreover, a conspicuous feature of the beef trade in Great Britain during the last few months has been the fact that the retail price of produce has remained very high, whilst a great decline has taken place in the prices realized by farmers for their animals. In the light of these facts, it will be necessary for the public to watch carefully the wholesale and retail markets in order to reap whatever benefits the removal of the embargo may bring them.

Sound Reasons

Among farmers, it cannot be said that the change will be welcomed. When the question was being discussed publicly in the early part of the summer, the proposal was condemned by almost every agricultural society in Great Britain. Farming opinion is almost invariably conservative, but, in this particular case, it must be admitted that the agricultural community have sound reasons for the attitude they adopt.

In the first place, Great Britain's premier department of agriculture is undoubtedly, the raising of pedigree stock. In many quarters it is felt that the lifting of the embargo in favor of Canadian cattle will shortly be followed by similar concessions to other countries. Should this prove to be the case, it is thought that the quality of British animals may possibly deteriorate, in which case the cattle trade of other countries—who obtain their foundation stock from Great Britain—would, in the long run, receive no benefit from the change.

Shortage of Store Cattle

Furthermore, one fact that has been largely used in urging the removal of the embargo—namely, the recent shortage of store cattle in Great Britain—can also be utilized to support its retention. To a large extent the drop in the numbers of cattle raised has been due to the decreased acreage of grassland caused by war conditions. Thus the problem of the depleted herds of British cattle will, to some extent, in any case, automatically solve itself by a gradual return to normal farming methods. Moreover, it is questionable whether the importation of Canadian cattle will increase the actual numbers of cattle maintained, as the removal of the embargo will tend to discourage the raising of store stock in Great Britain. Speaking generally, however, the British farmer has always been prepared to take a broad-minded view of a national question—even if the matter is apparently directly opposed to his commercial interests. The controversy over Canadian cattle is just such a question, and the government will receive little opposition to the removal of the embargo, if such a step is taken in the interest of the nation as a whole.

LONDON MUNICIPAL
SOCIETY AND RATESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The London Municipal Society, in a circular issued recently, compares the rates in the London boroughs for the second six months of the year ending March 31, 1922, with those of 1913-14. Special circumstances have operated against a marked reduction in the rates in certain of the boroughs in which the municipal reformers are in the majority. The reversion, for instance, to the pre-war practice as from September 1 in contributions to the Common Poor Fund has the effect of lightening the burden, broadly speaking, in the Labor boroughs by throwing an added burden on the municipal reform boroughs.

On the general question of the re-

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duction of the rates in the current six months, the society says it is too early to attempt to analyze the causes accurately. Aiding to a table appended, the circular states: "The figures we give below of rates announced so far, while no doubt subject in various cases to special circumstances, point emphatically to the truth of the contention that Labor administration has led to a far higher percentage increase in rates than has municipal reform administration. It will be seen that the average increase per cent in the eight Labor boroughs is 122, and in the seven municipal reform boroughs 95."

The table is as follows:

RATES IN THE BOURN
1921-22 1913-14 Inc.
Poplar (Labor) est. 28 0 11 7 142
Camdenwell (Labor) 19 2 8 105 116
Wilmington (Labor) 19 0 7 10 141
Deptford (Labor) 18 4 8 9 128
Woolwich (Labor) 18 3 3 114 105
Stoke Newington (M-R) 17 5 7 11 124
Hackney (Labor) 16 10 7 11 123
Lambeth (Labor-Prop) 16 7 11 113
St. Pancras (Labor) 16 8 7 121
Culham (Labor) 16 2 7 8 110
Wandsworth (M-R) 15 7 2 6 108
Paddington (M-R) 14 4 8 9 128
Chelsea (Mun-Ref) 14 6 7 4 96
Finsbury (Mun-Ref) 13 6 7 3 84
Kensington (Mun-Ref) 13 2 6 11 89
Westminster (M-R) 12 0 6 9 16

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Burying the Hatchet

The Grand Council, Montreal, 1701

It is the fourth of August, and the little stockaded town of Montreal is all but denuded of inhabitants. But they are not hard to find. From the bastions you can see them thronging about a big oblong space marked off with a fence of branches. There you will find not only the merchants and their wives, the cavaliers, the coiffeurs de bois or forest runners, the priests and the soldiers, but also Monsieur de Callières, Governor of Montreal and acting Governor of Canada in the late Frontenac's place, dressed in his richest clothes and his grandest airs. What does it all mean? Simply this: Father Engelran and Courtemanche had gone out among all the tribes of the north and west, and Bruyas, Maricourt and Jonaire among the Iroquois and had persuaded them to come to a Grand Council for the purpose of settling all their differences and burying the hatchet forever. And here they are, over thirteen hundred of them, gathered from as far as 2000 miles away—Hurons and Ottawas from Michilimackinac, Ojibwas from Lake Superior, Crees from northern fastnesses, Pottawatamies from Lake Michigan, Abenakis from far eastern Acadia and a score more tribes more or less allied with one another against the common enemy, the Iroquois.

What a sight they make! Never before have white men seen so many redskins gathered together. They almost fill the fenced-in space, squatting on the grass, each decked out for the occasion. You never saw such hoes and patterns on a person's face, nor such marvelous head-dresses, from bristling hair-crests to buffalo horns, nor such beautiful blankets and beaver-skin robes. As it is the special pride of each Indian to make himself appear more awe-inspiring than his neighbor it is not surprising if the spectators, especially the children, stare in amazement.

Now glance toward the upper end of the enclosure, where the Governor sits under a canopy of boughs and leaves surrounded by his interpreters. Anyone would know it was the Governor by his haughty manner of glaring about him, as though he were a king at least and every one his slave. Although he has been acting in this exalted capacity a short time the intendant Champlain already complains that "Monsieur de Callières, puffed up by his new authority, claims honors due only to a marshall of France . . . and at the review at Montreal sat in his carriage and received the incense offered him with as much composure and coolness as if he had been some divinity of this New World." But in truth his bevy of officers seem little less disdainful, strutting about in their silks and swords and eyeing their dusky brothers askance.

The Governor opens the Council with a speech. He tells the multitude that he is throwing their hatchets and his own into a pit so deep that nobody can find them and that henceforth they must live like brethren. The interpreters repeat his words in five different languages, and 31 wampum belts are given to the 31 tribes present.

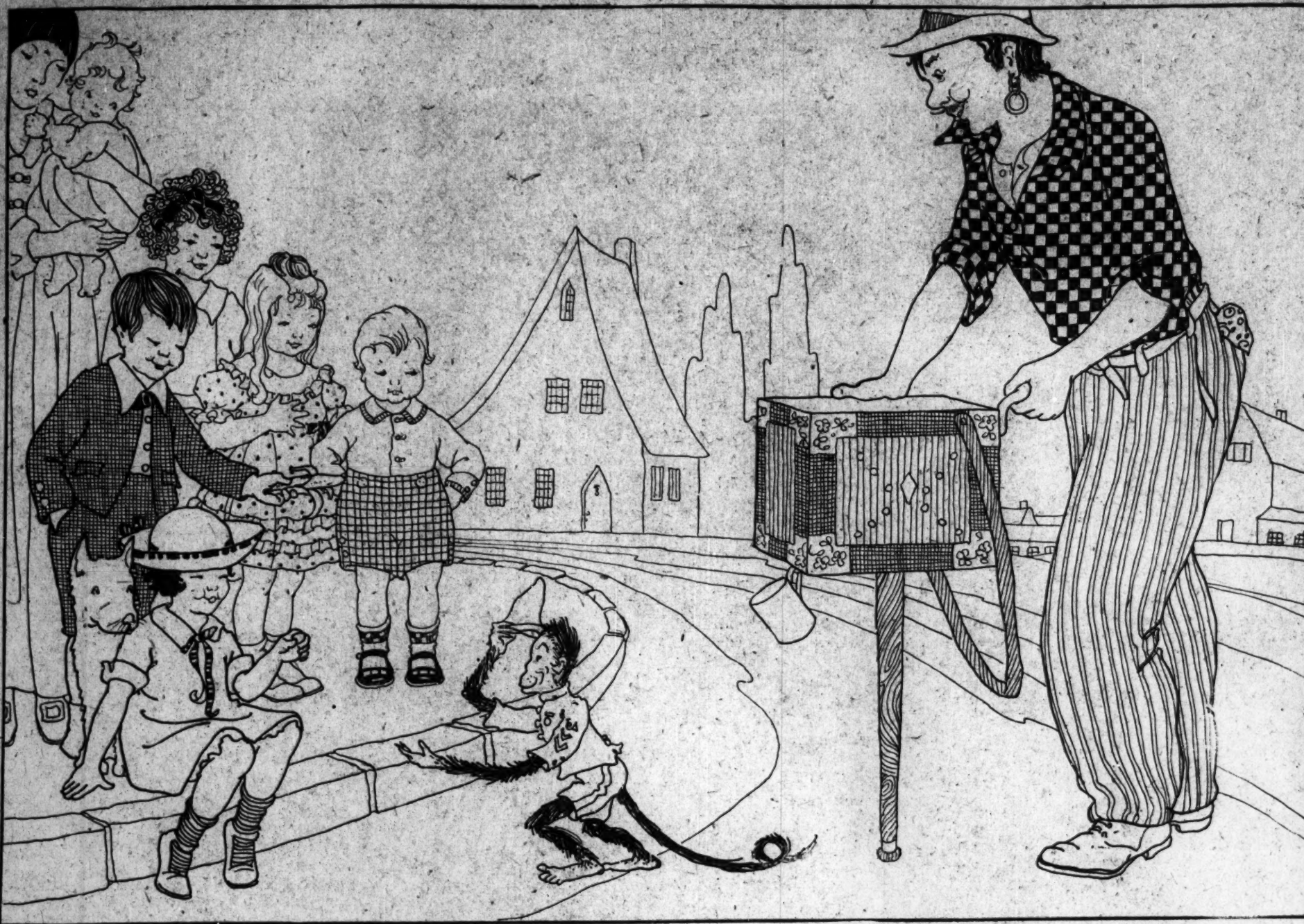
Each tribe replies in turn, beginning with Hassaki, chief of the Ottawa band called Out Tails. He approaches majestically, his beaver robe trailing on the grass, and four Iroquois prisoners follow meekly behind. "You asked us for our prisoners and here they are. I set them free because you wish it, and I regard them as my brothers."

Next comes a Huron chief, followed by eight Iroquois prisoners: "Listen to me, my father; and you, Iroquois, listen! I am not sorry to make peace, since my father wishes it, and I will live in peace with him and with you." Later comes a chief of the Mississaugas, crowned with the head and horns of a young buffalo, and hands over his prisoners with "I place them in your hands. Do with them as you like. I am only too proud that you count me among your allies." Then the chief of the Foxes marches solemnly the whole length of the enclosure and pauses before the Governor. His face is painted red and his head is covered by an old French wig, the curls in a terrible tangle. To show his knowledge of the white man's customs he bows and at the same time lifts the wig as though it were a hat. A roar of mirth bursts from the French spectators, but the polite Governor gravely begs him to replace the wig and proceeds with his speech. He, too, is very poetic: "The darkness is gone; the sun shines bright again, and now the Iroquois is my brother," and so forth.

An Algonquin chief, dressed like a forest runner, but wearing a drooping red feather and a ridge of hair like a cock's crest, declares modestly that "I am not a man of counsel; it is for me to listen to your words. Peace has come, and now let us forget the past."

At last it is time for the Iroquois to speak. They have been sitting in the midst of their foes, 300 of them, silent and grim, harkening to the vows of friendship and watching with satisfaction the surrender of the prisoners. Their orator stands out before them all and in a few straight words gives their sanction to the treaty: "Ontario, we are pleased with all you have done, and we have listened to all you have said. We assure you by these four belts of wampum that we will stand fast in our obedience. As for the prisoners we have not brought you, we place them at your disposal, and you will send and fetch them."

Now the calamity is lighted and, beginning with the Governor, Champlain and Vaudresill, all step up and take part in the solemn ceremony. With the signing of the treaty, by the representative of every tribe affixing his mark in the shape of some bird, beast, fish, insect or other object, the grand council comes to an end and the courses of Indians start on their long



"And all the children watched him as round about he ran"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

homeward journeys into the wilderness.

Thus the great Frontenac's dream of bringing the Iroquois tribes into alliance with those under his control finally came true, the devastating frontier war ceased for a time and the power of new France grew mightily throughout the Continent, all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, until Wolfe at the Plains of Abraham tumbled their triumph in the dust.

Appleseed John

Sometimes, too, he was called Johnny Appleseed. Do you know who he was? I wonder? Well, I will tell you about him anyway, because I am sure if you know anything about him, you will want to hear something more. His real name was John Chapman, and, over 100 years ago, he was living in New England. He was a great lover of the out of doors, of the woods and the flowers, of the birds and of animals of all kinds.

There was one thing that Johnny Appleseed loved to do above all others, and that was to plant apple trees. In those days, very little of the vast lands toward the middle west, as it is called today, had been explored, but Johnny Appleseed set out into this unknown country, always keeping ahead of the settlers, and everywhere he went, he planted apple seeds. He would clear a place in the forest, hedge it about, and in this little plot plant his seeds. Then as the seeds grew up into little trees, he would journey back and forth pruning them, trimming them, digging about them, and tending them generally. Some of these trees he would sell to settlers, when they came anywhere near to one of his little nurseries, but most of them he gave away. Every one loved him, both red men and white men, and everywhere he went he was welcomed, but, even in the winter, he would rather be out in the woods than under cover.

Some people think that it was because of Johnny Appleseed that America is such a great apple growing country today, but, however that may be, he is often called the father of American orchards.

The Fountain

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The fountain is glad.
It sings to itself,
And it calls us to play.

A friendlier playmate
Never was seen
Than our merry, bright fountain
Snug-set on the green.

It flashes at sunrise—
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It sparkles at evening
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It sings in the sunshine,
And laughs in the rain;
It croons through the night hours
A gentle refrain.

We sail boats, we paddle,
We splash in its pool,
No place in the summer
So jolly and cool.

The country has brooks,
And the seaside its shore;
But we have our fountain—
And who could wish more?

Four Merry Men in the Woods

The Tribe would their way slowly across the fields, Ponkie leading the way as usual, one ear up and one ear down and his tail like a bottle brush behind. As a matter of fact the Tribe had stopped before the Tribe for the afternoon—they were Three Merry Men instead—for Michael, who had proposed the game, had been reading "Robin Hood" up in the barn on rainy afternoons. That is why they wore green-curtain cloaks and carried bows and arrows cut from the garden hedge.

"Methinks," said Bobby, brandishing his bow in the direction of the copse, "methinks that yonder lies the forest of Sherwood; there will we hunt till sundown—Anne, do be careful of the sandwiches, they look so awfully jammy."

"They are," said Anne. "But when we get into the copse—the forest of Sherwood, I mean, we can leave them in the camp."

"Well said, forsooth," said Michael solemnly. "I will do likewise with the cake."

"Think you, Bold Robin is in the forest today?" queried Bobby, as he stowed away the packages at the foot of the big mountain ash that they used as the camp. "Methought I heard a shout beyond the thicket. Oh no, it was only Ponkie barking at something."

So off they started hunting up hill and down hill till they came to the top of a little rise; there Bobby stopped suddenly.

"Look," he said, "Anne, Michael, look—who can it be?"

The other two looked where he was pointing, and there, leaning against a big pine, was the most extraordinary person. He was very tall, and his legs were bare and brown as brown—He wore his khaki shirt half open, and a red scarf round his waist; a red and green-checked plaid was slung over one shoulder, and his green felt hat was pulled down over his eyes. He was such a lovely person that the Three Merry Men gazed at him for some time without speaking. Then Anne said:

"Why it must be Robin Hood," and Ponkie barked.

The man heard and turned round; he had a black beard and twinkling eyes and his face was even browner than his legs.

"Hullo, my merry men," he said, "where have you sprung from?" "He must be Robin Hood," said Michael, staring at him.

"Not so fast, sir, not so fast," laughed the man. "I'm not Robin Hood you know, really I'm not. But as you're all playing at being Merry Men I think I shall play at being Robin Hood for this afternoon."

"But who are you, then?" asked the three in chorus.

"Lead the way to your camp and I will tell you all about it," answered he.

They all sat in a ring under the big mountain ash and Bobby handed round the "riands."

"The sandwiches are jolly nice although they're rather jammy; and the cake isn't nearly so crummy as last time," he explained.

"Everything's delicious," said the man, and then he began to tell them all about himself. He was an artist, he said, painted pictures of everything he could see; and he lived in a

tent up behind the copse. He wore those clothes because he was tired of being dressed like everybody else, and besides they were comfortable. "I don't expect you've ever seen a grown-up like me, dressed like this before," he added.

The Merry Men were sure they never had and said so.

Then he went on to tell them all about his friends, the birds and beasts that lived in the copse. He told them where the squirrels hid their nuts for the winter, and where Mr. and Mrs. Woodpecker built their nest in the spring, and they sat there chatting till the sun went down behind the trees.

"Will you come and see me at my tent tomorrow if it's fine?" he asked them when they said good-by. "I'll show you how the chaffinches come and sit on my shoulder when I call them. And mind you come early."

You may be sure they did.

Hidden Trees

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known tree. The letters spelling the words are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. The camel makes long journeys in the desert without water.
2. When a policeman says, "Stop!" I never fail to heed his command.
3. I told John I was planning to give him a pleasant surprise next week.
4. On my next journey west, I intend to go to Akron, Ohio.
5. If I lend Mr. Jones \$30 more he will owe me \$80.
6. All arches built of masonry have a key stone at the center.
7. Like the lamb, any animal when young loves to play.
8. Harry and his pal met to go hiking, but neither had brought a lunch.
9. He had, in his chest, nuts enough to last him all winter.
10. Edison, in fancy, pressed the electric button before it really existed.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden Fruit."

1. Apple.
2. Pear.
3. Peach.
4. Plum.
5. Lemon.
6. Melon.
7. Date.
8. Fig.
9. Banana.
10. Cherry.

My Hoop

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Around and around,
Around and around,
Merrily skimming over the ground,
There goes my hoop.
Like a bird in its flight
Or a runaway kite,
Watch it circle and swoop!
To catch it I run
As it swerves and its swirls,
But the game's just begun
On pebbles it bounces,
Through flower beds bounces,
Till it meets my cow.
She makes us laugh now
For a large, wooden hoop
Like a necklace adorns
Her from hoofs to her horns,
Can you guess? It's my hoop!

One Afternoon in Summer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One afternoon in summer,
When I played with my dog Ned,
Came a hurdy-gurdy man
With his monkey dressed in red.
And all the children watched him
As round about he ran;
Then skipped to get a penny,
To drop it in his can.

Oranges and Alligators

The little green ball of an orange, that hung on the tip of the longest branch, danced up and down. Strange things were happening there, in the little green and white cottages below him. For a long time, so the breezes had told him, much longer ago than any of the little oranges on the tree knew anything about, it had been empty. The brown leaves had spun into the yard and on the porch, and the shutters had hung closed, covered with cobwebs. But now the porch had been swept off, the shutters were wide open, and wagons had brought up loads of things the little oranges had never dreamed of. People had come, a man and woman, and two children, a boy and a girl.

"They're from the North!" whispered the breeze to the little orange. "What is the North?" asked the orange, bouncing more gayly on the branch.

"Oh, it's a—place, like this is the South, you know," the breeze answered. To be sure, he knew what the North was, for he had been there. But how could he make the little orange understand?

The orange interrupted his puzzlement. "Oh, look, look!" he said.

Down at the window nearest to the orange the little girl and her mother were hanging crisp white curtains. The breeze rushed over and blew them in and out, while the little orange watched them, himself bobbing at all tip of the branch. Back came the breeze, to set all the other green balls dancing, while the little girl laughed at the sight.

"See, mother, oh, see! It's the first time we ever saw an orange, except when it was ripe, and done up in paper at the store. They're ever so much nicer this way! Don, come and see!"

But Don had been on an exploring trip of his own. "Daddy, what are these things?" he called, coming in with some greenish-yellow pear-shaped fruits. "Are they good to eat?"

"Loquats," said Daddy, coming out from under the back porch, where he had been fixing a loose board. "Yes, they're good, if you like them." Daddy had been south before, and, according to his family, knew "all about everything."

They did taste entirely different from anything else, and the three decided to postpone their decision as to the merits of the loquat as a food until later.

"Better start a book, and call it 'Surprising Things About Florida,'

Jennie," he advised, "for you'll need it this afternoon. We're going out to visit a farm—if it doesn't rain."

"A farm? What kind? An ordinary one? Oh, I know it's a surprise, by the way you look!" Don cried, while Jeanne announced that it wasn't go-

ing to rain, it was "as blue as anything."

"Aha!" said Daddy. "That shows you aren't acquainted with Florida. This is the rainy season, and it will cloud up and rain hard for an hour or so, and then be sunny again before you know it. Afterward, though, there isn't any mud, because it all soaks into the sand."

Later that afternoon, the little green orange saw the four start gayly out, bound for the mysterious farm.

They took a long car ride, through orange groves, and meadows filled with scrubby little palmettos, and once they crossed a river where large live oaks grew, their rough branches festooned with tassels and streamers of gray Spanish moss. At last they got off, and followed a road bordered with tall palms and brilliant scarlet hibiscus bushes. Then the children found out what kind of a farm it was, for ahead of them was a big sign: "THIS WAY TO THE ALLIGATOR FARM."

"Oh-h-h!" cried both of them, "Do they farm alligators?"

Daddy was still laughing when they reached the caretaker's house, at the edge of the "farm." The caretaker in charge met them, and took them through into a large yard, where there were rows and rows of pens, fenced strongly with boards, and wire around the top. When Jeanne looked over into the first one she was somewhat disappointed.

"I thought they were big!" she said to the man.

He smiled at her. "These are very young," he said. "The next pen has bigger ones, and so on."

They weren't a bit pretty, as Don observed, for they seemed to be all head and tail. They looked like large lizards, and ran to the other side of the pen, watching the visitors with their heady eyes. From a foot long, they increased in the various pens, until they were four and five feet in length.

"We feed the little ones two or three times a week," said the caretaker. "I don't suppose you'll believe it, but we ship hundreds of them, from very small ones to great big ones, to all parts of the United States, for pets!"

The children laughed, and thought how surprised their friends would be to get a pet like that.

Then they saw the largest one, an alligator over six feet long, and about three hundred years old. He hardly stirred, even when the keeper poked him with a stick.

"We only feed the biggest ones once in every two or three months," the caretaker told them. "They are trained to climb up and slide down a sliding-board, in the winter. Then there are big crowds of visitors every day."

And then it rained, just as suddenly as Daddy said it would. So they all went into the little office, where they looked at curious shells and woven grasses, until the rain stopped.

Curious Facts

Did you know that if a rifle ball is shot into the water at right angles it will bounce up as flat as a wafer?

Did you know that if a cork is sunk 200 feet in the sea it will not rise? The water above it keeps it down.

Did you know that on a cold day, in the Arctic regions, your voice and every word you say can be heard distinctly for a distance of two miles? That is because the air is so clear.

What to Look for in November

Although the summer has long since gone, and most of the trees and hedge-rows are becoming brown and bare, many of the smaller plants are still to be found in bloom; some of them are, indeed, now making quite a gay picture in warm and sunny fields. There is not a single month in the whole of the twelve when you cannot gather a really pretty bouquet of blossoms if you seek in the right places, because although most of the wild flowers in England sleep soundly through the cold months of winter, there are others which prefer to sleep during the sultry days of summer, and many of these, are now peeping shyly forth, whilst their summer-loving companions slumber deeply in the earth.

One of the most interesting of the wild flowers that may still be found in bloom is the dainty little ivy-leaved toadflax, or mother-of-thousands. It is a small, long-stemmed, trailing plant which loves to clamber about old tumble-down walls and ruins, and right on into the winter you may find its tiny yet beautiful lilac flowers peeping out from amongst the deep-green leaves. You should try to watch one of these flowers, and notice its habits carefully from day to day, for each one does its best to reach out toward the sun whilst it is still fresh and beautiful, but retires into hiding as soon as it fades, and is often followed by another taking exactly the same position.

Now if you still continue to watch the fading flower that has withdrawn, you will notice that as the tiny seed-pod ripens, it is pressed more and more closely toward the wall, and if there be a little chink near at hand it will find its way right into it. In this little chink or cranny the pod will burst and scatter its seeds, many of which will take root in the old mortar and grow into finely flowering plants for another year. The pretty little toadflax has a number of other interesting habits which you can easily discover by observing it closely for a time—in fact it seems to act in many ways as though it had a similar sort of intelligence to that which we have ourselves.

Then out in the gardens or fields you may find the blossoms of the shepherd's purse (white), the groundsel (yellow), the chickweed (tiny white stars), the field speedwell (pale blue), the corn marigold (yellow), the pretty spurge (greenish yellow), the red deadnettle (red, or perhaps white), and maybe even the beautiful meadow saffron (with large blossoms like purple crocuses). Many of these plants, you will notice, are just coming freshly into blossom, as though it were really the beginning of spring instead of the end of summer; in these cases, however, they are generally the little plants which have sprung up from the seeds of those which flowered and withered away much earlier in the year. From the seeds of these November flowers will come another generation to brighten the fields and waysides in the spring that lies ahead.

Wild fruits, as well as flowers, are very interesting to study, and throughout November you may be able to find many, if not all, of the following kinds: Holly, mistletoe, mountain ash, guelder rose, hawthorn, dogwood, yew, rose and spindle tree. The fruits of the spindle tree are as handsome as flowers, and indeed are something like them, for when they open it will be noticed that the inner and outer parts are brightly painted in different colors.

Now that most of the leaves are off the trees you will be able to observe much more plainly the plumage and habits of the birds, and many that are difficult to see during the fullness of the summer may be studied now quite easily. There is the tiny golden crested wren, for instance, the smallest of all British birds, and barely four inches in length. He is quite common in woods, especially in fir woods, but not often seen except by those who seek him. You may, however, see him now quite often, and hear his shrill piercing call-note from the trees; you will know him, at once by his tiny size, and by his bright golden crest.

Sometimes in November you may find an enormous number of these tiny birds arriving on the east coast from the Continent, for many of them migrate here for the winter, and, in spite of their midge size, cross the North Sea.

A common sight in November is the host of sparrows and other birds which crowd together in flocks and fly from field to hedgerow, and again from the hedgerow down into the field, feeding and chattering all together as they do so. If you watch these flocks of birds, almost all of which are finches of various sorts, you will soon be able to pick out by their plumage and their habits all the different kinds that are there.

Moths and butterflies do not like the cold season, and very few are to be found on the wing in November. If the weather is warm, however, you may still see an occasional bumblebee, small tortoiseshell, large tortoiseshell, peacock or red admiral, but all of these will soon be going into hibernation for the winter.

A very interesting and common moth that may be found in November is the winter moth, a small grayish-brown insect with waved bars across the fore-wings. It is plentiful almost everywhere just now, and often comes into the house when the lamps are lit. Two other moths you may expect to find this month are the November moth and the December moth, the former with grayish streaked wings, and the latter with brown wings bearing two pale waved bars.

THE HOME FORUM

John Bunyan to His Reader

Art thou for something rare and profitable? Wouldst thou see a truth within a fable? Art thou forgetful? Wouldst thou remember From New Year's day to the last of December? Then read my fancies; they will stick like burrs. And may be, to the helpless, comforters. This book is writ in such a dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. It seems a novelty, and yet contains Nothing but sound and honest gospel strains. Wouldst thou divert thyself from melancholy? Wouldst thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly? Wouldst thou read riddles, and their explanation? Wouldst thou lose thyself and catch no harm. And find thyself again without a charm? Wouldst thou read thyself, and read thou knowest not what. And yet know whether thou art blest or not. By reading the same lines? Oh, then come blither. And lay my book, thy head, and heart together. From "Pilgrim's Progress," John Bunyan to his reader.

Poe's Story of a Moon Voyage

In his "Life of Edgar Allan Poe," R. H. Stoddard relates an incident occurring after one of Poe's stories had won a prize offered in 1833 by a Baltimore weekly, the Saturday Visitor: "On the Monday following the publication of the Saturday Visitor which contained 'A Man Found in a Bottle,' as Mr. Latrobe was sitting in his office, Poe introduced himself to him as the author of that story, and thanked him, as one of the committee, for the award in his favor. He was rather below the middle size, though he could not be described as a small man; his figure was good, and he carried himself erect and well, the effect, no doubt, of his training at West Point. He was dressed in black, his frock-coat was buttoned to the throat, where it met the black stock, and not a particle of white was visible. Coat, hat, boots, and gloves had so evidently seen their best days that on most men they would have looked shabby and seedy, but there was something about the wearer that prevented one from criticising them, for gentlemanly was written all

over him. His forehead was high, and noticeable for the development at the temple; the expression of his face was grave, almost sad, except when he was conversing, when it became animated and changeable; his voice was agreeable and well modulated, and his words were well chosen and unhesitating. They seated themselves, and in the course of the conversation which followed, Poe informed Mr. Latrobe that he had called upon Mr. Kennedy, who had given him, or had promised to give him, a letter to the publisher of the Southern Literary Messenger, which he hoped would procure him employment. Mr. Latrobe asked him if he was engaged upon any literary labor, and he told him that he was writing a voyage to the moon, and entered into a disquisition upon the laws of gravity, the height of the earth's atmosphere, the capacities of balloons, and the like. He narrated the preliminary arrangements of this journey, and speaking in the first person, described his sensation as he ascended higher and higher, until at last he reached a point where the moon's attraction overcame that of the earth, when there was a sudden bouleversment of the car, and a great confusion among its tenants. He became so excited as he proceeded that he spoke rapidly, and gesticulated, and when the overturn took place, he snatched his hands and stamped his foot, carrying Mr. Latrobe along with him in his imaginary journey to the moon. When he had finished, he apologized for his excitability, at which he laughed, and, the conversation turning upon other subjects, he soon afterward took his leave. Such was Edgar Allan Poe, clad in his habit as he lived, in his twenty-fifth year, and such was his avatar in American literature."

The Art of Collecting

In his book, "Literary Lapses" we find this example of Stephen Leacock's humor:

"Like most other men I have from time to time been stricken with a desire to make collections of things. 'It began with postage stamps. I had a letter from a friend of mine who had gone out to South Africa. The letter had a three-cornered stamp on it, and I thought as soon as I looked at it, 'That's the thing! Stamp collecting! I'll devote my life to it.'"

"I bought an album with accommodation for the stamps of all nations, and began collecting right off. For three days the collection made wonderful progress. It contained:

"One Cape of Good Hope stamp. "One one-cent stamp, United States of America.

"One two-cent stamp, United States of America.

"One five-cent stamp, United States of America.

"One ten-cent stamp, United States of America.

"After that the collection came to a dead stop. For a while I used to talk about it rather airily and say I had one or two rather valuable South African stamps.

"Collecting coins is a thing that I attempt at intervals. Every time I am given an old half-penny or a Mexican quarter, I get an idea that if a fellow made a point of holding on to rarities of that sort, he'd soon have quite a valuable collection. The first time that I tried it I was full of enthusiasm, and before long my collection numbered quite a few articles of vertu. The items were as follows:

"No. 1. Ancient Roman coin. Time of Caligula. This one of course was the gem of the whole lot; it was given me by a friend, and that was what started me collecting.

"No. 2. Small copper coin. Value one cent. United States of America. Apparently modern.

"No. 3. Small nickel coin. Circular. United States of America. Value five cents.

"No. 4. Small silver coin. Value ten cents. United States of America.

"No. 5. Silver coin. Circular. Value twenty-five cents. United States of America. Very beautiful.

"No. 6. Large silver coin. Circular. Inscription, 'One Dollar.' United States of America. Very valuable.

"No. 7. Ancient British copper coin. Probably time of Caractacus. Very dim. Inscription, 'Victoria Dei gratia regina.' Very valuable.

"No. 8. Silver coin. Evidently French. Inscription, 'Nimf Mark. Kaiser Wilhelm.'"

"No. 9. Circular silver coin. Very much defaced. Part of inscription, 'E Pluribus Unum.' Probably a Russian rouble, but quite as likely to be a Japanese yen or a Shanghai rooster. "That's as far as that collection got."

"I tried fossils next. I got two in ten years. Then I quit. "A friend of mine once showed me a very fine collection of ancient and curious weapons, and for a time I was full of that idea. I gathered several interesting specimens, such as:

"No. 1. Old flint-look musket, used by my grandfather. (He used it on the farm for years as a crowbar.)

"No. 2. Old raw-hide strap, used by my father.

"No. 3. Ancient Indian arrowhead, found by myself the very day after I began collecting. It resembles a three-cornered stone.

"No. 4. Ancient Indian bow, found by myself behind a sawmill on the second day of collecting. It resembles a straight stick of elm or oak. It is interesting to think that this very weapon may have figured in some fierce scene of savage warfare.

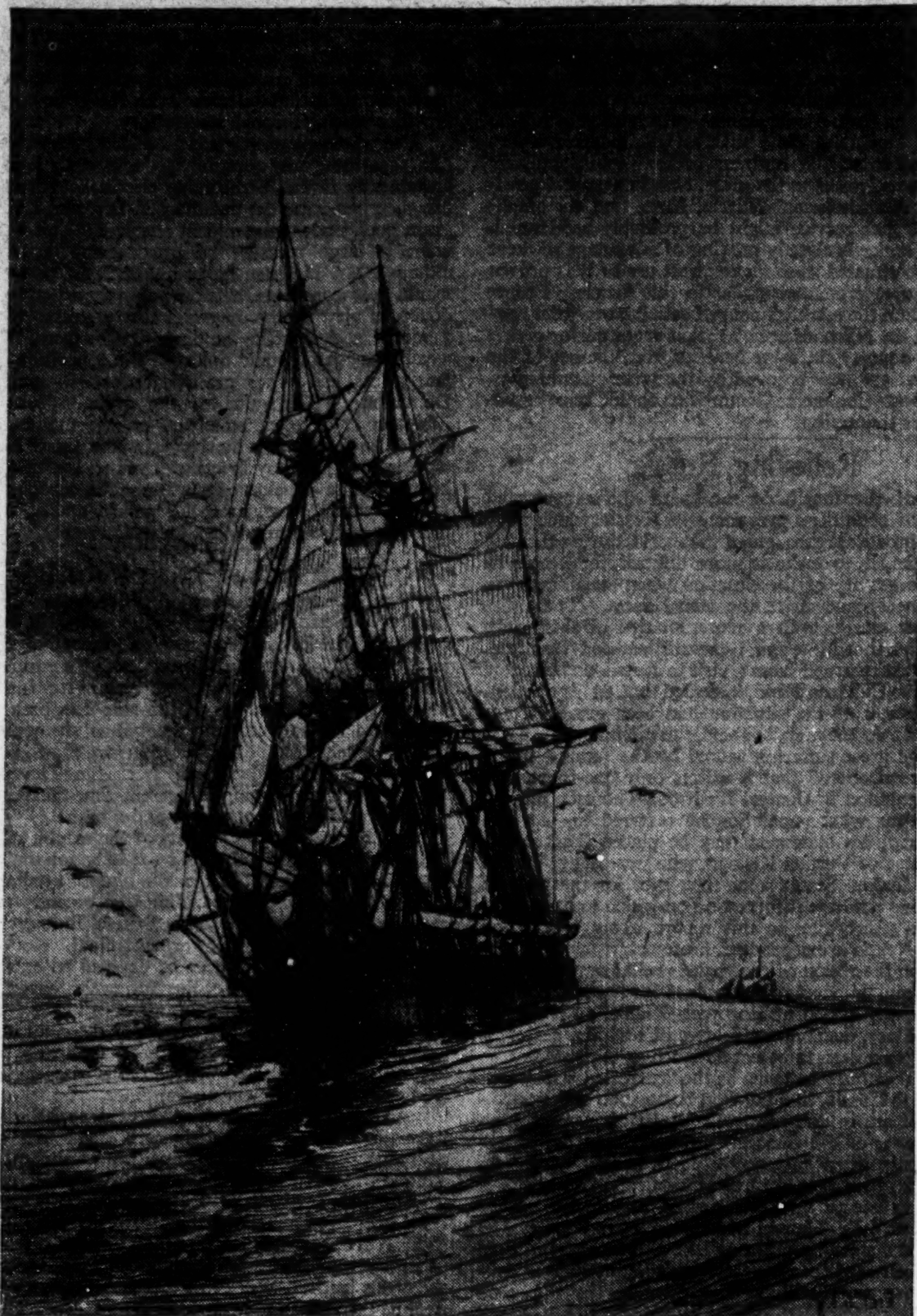
"No. 5. Cannibal poniard or straight-handled dagger of the South Sea Islands. It will give the reader almost a thrill of horror to learn that this atrocious weapon, which I bought myself on the third day of collecting, was actually exposed in a second-hand store as a family carving-knife. In gazing at it one cannot refrain from

conjuring up the awful scenes it must have witnessed.

"On the whole I am inclined to recommend the beginner to confine himself to collecting coins. At present I am myself making a collection of American bills (time of Taft preferred)."

Gloucestershire, to Epping Forest, in Essex. Burnham Beeches is a little corner still remaining of that primeval forest. The extent is only about three hundred and seventy-five acres, a wild and beautiful spot near to London, in the heart of one of the most civilised

seines and others, of little or nothing. It was conversation, as Mme de Sévigné herself says, 'ad infinitum': 'After dinner,' she writes somewhere to her daughter, 'we went to talk in the most agreeable woods in the world; we were there till six o'clock,



"Cutting In," from the etching by George C. Wales

Now to Her Berth the Ship Draws Nigh

For England, when with favoring gale, Our gallant ship up Channel steered, And scudding under easy sail, The high blue western lands appeared. To heave the lead the seaman sprang, And to the pilot cheerily sang "By the deep—Nine."

And bearing up to gain the port, Some well-known object kept in view. An abbey tower, a ruined fort, A beacon to the vessel true. While off the lead the seaman flung, And to the pilot cheerily sang, "By the mark—Seven."

Now to her berth the ship draws nigh, With slackened sail she feels the tide, Stand clear the cable is the cry. The anchor's set, and through the night, We hear the seaman with delight Proclaim—"All's well."

—Anonymous, from "A Sailor's Garland," edited by John Masfiele.

The Charm of Burnham Beeches

It is now many years since an old man in the village of Burnham used to describe to me the charm of Burnham Beeches in the early mornings of May, when the wood resounded with the cuckoo's call and the songs of innumerable birds. He told me that I must be there before six a. m. I never went; for the Beeches are near four miles off, and the long dull lane to Burnham lies between them and this house. And now the place is so over-run with noisy crowds during the finest season of the year, that residents in the neighborhood mostly feel themselves shut out. Late last evening, however, I found my way to one of the beautiful outskirts, where it is all blue underneath the trees with myriads of wild hyacinths, and a king-cup bordered streamlet runs through the deep wooded dell. A most sweet-voiced nightingale sang from a budding thorn, close to a wild cherry-tree, white with blossoms. So the bicycle was leant up against a bank, and I thought to wander among the bluebells, and spend with them a heavenly half hour.

We find in Lysons' "History of Bucks" that what are called the Children Hundreds meant originally the office of stewardship of the Beechwoods, i. e. to keep them clear of robbers and highwaymen. No squirearchy in the troublous times of old! It is well that Buckinghamshire was covered with a dense forest, which reached from the Forest of Dean, in

countries in the world. Small as it is, it carries some of the grandest amongst the old trees still left to us in England. . . . Reliable records of their history do not appear to exist. The local tradition is that Cromwell's soldiery pollarded the trees—for pollarded they are throughout the wood. Not only did they mutilate them thus, ten feet from the ground; they also daubed the denuded tops with red paint, in order that at first sight they might be mistaken for a company of red-coated military.

The legend, however, seems at variance with the fact of the enormous growth of many, out of whose pollarded tops sprout huge branches, themselves resembling trees rather than the limbs of a tree. . . .

The dead, dry beechen leaves lie thick and red upon the ground over the larger part of Burnham Beeches. So does their story rest hidden—buried deep under the long, slow lapse of time. Whether tradition be true or false about the date or reason for the pollarding of the beeches, the unique and almost savage beauty of the place remains to this day.

I think, without doubt, that winter is the time to go there and see it in perfection, for then the intervening veil of bare young wood growing up around them in many parts does not interfere with the outlines of the more aged trees as when it is full leaved. Yet how can one forget the gold of an autumn day, or the emerald spring-time, shimmering all over with myriad points of tender green? For what color can compare with the young leaves of beech? It is in May and earliest June, not in winter after all, that we must own the fullest pleasure in the woods. On May Day the sun shone gloriously and we journeyed to the Beeches. Notwithstanding that the Plain and all the loveliest glades just therabout were already occupied by visitors under the cold of the early season, we spent among the trees an hour or so of pure delight—"Seven Gardens and a Palace," by E. V. B.

Of Little or Nothing

"At the period of which I speak," writes Sainte-Beuve in "Portraits of the Seventeenth Century," "conversation had not yet become, as it did in the eighteenth century in the salons under the rule of Fontenelle, an occupation, a business, an exaction; wit was not made necessarily an aim; display, geometrical, philosophical, and sentimental was not demanded; but they talked, they conversed, of them-

engaged in various sorts of conversation so kind, so tender, so amiable, so obliging, both for you and for me, that I am touched to the heart by it. Amid a course of society so easy, so simple, so desultory, and so gracefully animated, a visit, a letter received, insignificant in itself, was an event in which all took pleasure and related eagerly; it was art which, without perceiving it, and very negligently, they put into life.

"It is often said that Mme de Sévigné gave minute care to her letters, and that in writing them she thought, if not of posterity, at least of the social world of her day, which she suffrages she sought. That is false. She wrote usually offhand, as the pen ran, and of all the things she could; if time pressed, she scarcely read over her letters. 'In truth,' she says, 'between friends one ought to let the pens trot as they like; mine always has the rein on its neck.' But there are days when she has more time, or else she feels in better humor for writing; then, very naturally, she takes pains, she arranges, she composes very much as La Fontaine composed a fable; such, for instance, as her letter to M. de Coulanges on the marriage of Mademoiselle; or the one about poor Picard, dismissed because he would not spread the hay. Letters of this sort, brilliant in form and art . . . made talk in society and every one desired to read them. 'I must not forget to tell you what happened this morning,' writes Mme de Coulanges to her friend; 'I was told: "Madame, a lacquey from Mme de Thiangs is here." I ordered them to bring him in. This is what he had to say to me: "Madame, I am sent by Mme de Thiangs, who begs you to send her the 'horse' letter of Mme de Sévigné, and also that of the 'meadow.'" I told the lacquey that I would take them to his mistress, and I have done so. Your letters make all the noise they deserve; it is certain that they are delightful; and you are as much so as your letters.'"

(Translated by Katharine P. Wormeley.)

Autumn

A touch of cold in the Autumn night—I walked abroad. And saw the ruddy moon lean over a hedge Like a red-faced farmer. I did not stop to speak but nodded. And round about were the wistful stars.

—T. E. Hulme.

Man's True Relationship

CHRIST JESUS, in telling the world just what his mission was, makes use of the following words: "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

It will be noticed that he does not say "those who are lost" but "that which was lost." The reason for this is because he referred to a condition of conscious thought and not to a person, his object being to impart a correct understanding to mankind of that which would save it from the false beliefs of the human consciousness.

A reaching out towards Truth is, consciously or unconsciously, the never-ending effort of mankind, and that this may be hastened, it is of prime importance that mankind should be conscious of man's true origin, and consequently of the true goal. Without such knowledge the individual is apt to create conditions which will retard his progress, instead of working along intelligently in the right direction as he would do if he knew the truth about man, for then he would be able to run the race, leaving behind him every weight and the sin which does so easily beset him. The principal reason why mankind has hitherto failed to progress more rapidly on the journey from sense to soul, from a material to a spiritual basis of thought and action, is because it has lacked the knowledge of man's true birthright, and consequently is unaware that man is an inheritor of the "kingdom of heaven." The individual who knows this not is just in the same position as any helr to a fortune who is ignorant of the fact, and cannot take advantage of his hereditament but, on the contrary, has been told that he belongs to a different family altogether, and is trying to acquire a competence by means of channels through which it is impossible to obtain his rightful possessions. Owing to this misapprehension human thought has been falsely directed toward dissolution as the winning post in the race instead of towards the restoration of spiritual consciousness, which results in the destruction of a false concept of life and man. As a consequence of this misdirection human thought has taken all the successive steps toward dissolution, consisting of an almost endless variety of physical ills as well as the decadence which has been considered unavoidable on the approach of what is known as old age, and which are so graphically described in the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes as a direct penalty for failure to remember the creator in the days of youth, and eventuating in a return of "the dust . . . to the earth as it was." Just what the Preacher meant by the command, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is fully explained in Christian Science, which emphasizes the fact that "God is Spirit," and as such must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. In other words that it is necessary to regard God in His true nature in the beginning, and also to know that man as the image and likeness of Spirit cannot be a material being, and is not therefore subject to sin, disease, and death from any cause, nor to separation from his Principle, God, as David understood when he wrote the Twenty-Third Psalm, in which he states that, "He restoreth my soul" (spiritual sense).

On page 291 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "In the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." So we read in Ecclesiastes—"and later states, 'As man falleth asleep, so shall he awake. As death findeth mortal man, so shall he be after death, until probation and growth shall effect the needed change.'" This clearly indicates that spiritual understanding reached by probation and growth and not dissolution is the ultimate of mankind and should be its conscious aim and effort. The false belief in the necessity for dissolution is the natural result of a false concept of life, namely, that there are two kinds of life, mortal life and spiritual life, whereas there is but one and that one is eternal life; the expression mortal life, an obvious contradiction in terms, indicates its falsity and the certainty that nothing so ambiguous could have been created by God. This false belief in a mind apart from God is idolatry, and is a breach of the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," the me being Spirit, and the universality of this belief is the reason for the cry, "Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?" John the Baptist recognized this need for a reversal of the world thought when he called on the people to repent, which, in the original Greek, signifies a turning round in exactly the opposite direction from that hitherto pursued, from the belief of mortal existence to the knowledge of spiritual consciousness as the only life. When this is accomplished the period in experience is reached "when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord . . . until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."

Students of Christian Science understand that these times are now present, ushered in through the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the Science of Christianity, which includes spiritual healing, "the stone which the builders rejected," now restored to its rightful place as "the head of the

corner," demonstrating the fact stated by St. Paul that "there ariseth another priest, who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life," and that being so he is not in reality subject to any laws of sin, disease, and death, but on the contrary can boldly advance his claim to his rightful inheritance which is sinlessness, health, and abundance. This is the gospel which Christian Science is bringing to a world formerly dominated by mere theological formulae, which frees men "from the law of sin and death" and substitutes the "law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" as the old man, the material Adam belief, and his deeds, are put off in consciousness, and the new man (the Christ) is "renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

That all this is possible to all men now was not only taught by Christ Jesus but proved by him. In every work which he did he showed the falsity of so-called material laws, by setting them at defiance and showing that they were the exact opposite of the truth, and therefore need not be regarded nor obeyed and, indeed, must not be accredited with any power to control a man's life and action if he is ever to attain that true knowledge of man's at-one-ment or unity with God which alone makes for his complete salvation.

Local Color of New York Fiction

Henry James, in his novel, Washington Square, spoke of the locality having "a kind of established repose which is not of frequent occurrence in other quarters of the long, shrill city; it has a richer, ripier look than any on the upper ramifications of the great longitudinal thoroughfare—the look of having had something of a social history." Probably in the last words we have the key to the hold which the Square has had on almost every novelist who has written of New York life. An imaginary circle, with its centre in the white Memorial Arch and a radius of five or six hundred yards, would hold fully one-half of what is best in the local color of New York fiction. That is true to-day, and it was more strikingly so with the fiction of fifteen years ago. In the two short blocks from Macdougall Street to Washington Square East, along the north side of the quadrangle, are many of the structures that served in the books of Brander Matthews, Henry James, F. Hopkinson Smith, Edward W. Townsend and Julian Ralph—Arthur Bartlett Maurice.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

Waterways Cutting the Costs

A TREMENDOUS argument in favor of a more intensive development and use of the waterways of the United States has been built up during the last few months. It is receiving far less attention than it deserves. Apparently it has been practically disregarded by all sorts of people to whom it is really a matter of intimate concern. It has a bearing on the problems of the railroads that are now threatening to force the business of the country into a period of partial if not complete stagnation. It seems to offer the means of effecting a marked reduction in the cost of living, wherever any considerable body of people can be induced to take advantage of it. For water transportation has been increasing enormously since rail rates reached their unprecedented high levels, and even on the canal and river routes, which not so very long ago were looking to the federal government as the only agency for staying off bankruptcy, water transport is successful and is doing a lucrative business, because it is at last meeting a public need.

Coastal business through the Panama Canal, between the Atlantic and the Pacific ports of the United States, is the most obvious case in point. This business has grown to such proportions since the pioneering in it was undertaken by the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, two years ago, that now eighty ships are required for handling the freights that are being offered, and distribution by rail from the Atlantic seaboard is being carried on as far inland as Chicago. The reason of all this is that the roundabout journey by the canal has become vastly cheaper for the transportation of shipments than is the direct journey across the continent by rail. In fact, the canal journey is so much cheaper that merchants have been able to ship their goods from some inland city to an Atlantic port by rail, thence by steamship around to a Pacific port, and from that point inland to some destination separated by miles of rail haul from the coast, and still effect a saving over the transcontinental rail rate. On canned goods, for example, the canal rate has compared with the rail rate, westbound, as 75 to 183 1/2, and eastbound, as 50 to 105. With all the disadvantages of the circuitous route, the saving is so marked that transcontinental shipments have been declared to have forsaken the railroads almost entirely.

But the Panama Canal route has not been alone in furnishing an object lesson. What the Federal Barge Line has been accomplishing on the Mississippi-Warrior river routes should be sufficient to arrest the attention of shippers and consumers, if not of those who determine the transportation policy of the country. This barge line is not yet completely equipped, yet during the five months from April to August inclusive, just past, it has carried 211,512 tons of merchandise at a saving to the public of 20 per cent in freights, or, conservatively, \$175,000; it has paid its operating costs and maintained its plants; it has set aside a reserve of \$153,682 to retire the federal government's investment; and it has earned in addition \$93,172, or approximately 3 per cent on the book value of the government's investment of \$8,000,000. It has carried freight of all kinds except live stock and perishable commodities at an average charge of 4 mills per ton mile, whereas the average charge for all-rail service in adjacent territory during the five months from January to May was 13.82 mills per ton mile. The average charge of the same railroads on the grain they hauled was 11.06 mills per ton mile, but the barge line carried grain at 3.3 mills per ton mile, and since September 3 has been carrying it at 2.5 mills per ton mile. This is certainly a remarkable showing.

Even more remarkable, however, is the tardiness of the American public to demand, and the agencies of government to promote, the development of these water routes to something like their full usefulness, and their coordination with the rail lines in such a manner that they may constantly and systematically effect a reduction in the costs of transportation that are now saddled so heavily, and withal so remorselessly, upon the public. What these waterway experiments have shown, thanks to the fostering care of the government, is that bulky and non-perishable freight can be carried by water, even under the unfavorable conditions imposed by lack of proper equipment, lack of wide public appeal, and lack of adequate cooperation by the railroads, at a vastly cheaper rate than any that the railroads can offer. Theoretically this has always been true. Now it has been demonstrated in practice. The mystery is that chambers of commerce everywhere do not raise such a clamor for the further use of these routes, and such others as the Great Barge Canal across New York State from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and tidewater, that no influences shall be able to stand against it, or longer keep the country's transportation so dominated by railroad interests that freight that is adapted to transit by the cheaper routes cannot move by those routes readily. To develop waterways and correlate them with the rail lines, is not to injure the latter. On the other hand, not to develop them is to work a great injury to the country. It is, in fact, to lay a burden on the cost of living equivalent to the savings that could be effected if cheap water transportation were allowed to take its proper share of the ultra-expensive rail transportation. Just at present the benefits from the use of the Panama Canal are accruing largely to the people living and doing business near the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. But why should not those benefits accrue likewise to the vast interior populations that can be reached by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, and other rivers of the central valleys? Nothing but the lack of a proper extension of the river transportation service stands in the way, and it would seem that great central communities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, which already feel themselves unfairly discriminated against in having had to help to pay for the Panama Canal without being able to enjoy a direct benefit from it, might get what they want if they should jointly insist

upon a river transportation system that shall be all that conditions warrant. With the central rivers brought into use, the present coast-to-coast service through the canal could be made to provide a water interchange between all sections of the country.

Business bodies have just been profiting by a formal inspection of the New York Barge Canal, and have found, among other things, that its character and efficiency have been suffering from persistent misrepresentation by hostile interests. Doubtless the visitation will induce a fuller use of that route. If business bodies should similarly inform themselves as to the present usefulness and possibilities of the Mississippi-Warrior barge line, the amplification of that service might be profitably accelerated. That the service is already proving of advantage to those who are so situated as to make direct use of it is proven by the figures presented earlier in this article. Proper terminals and the establishment of satisfactory joint relations with the railroads are all that is required for giving the entire country the same benefits from the use of the service that are now enjoyed by the river communities. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be of assistance in this connection.

Relieving Russia

ONE of the inevitable results of the exaggerated accounts of conditions prevailing in Russia which have been sent broadcast throughout the world, during the past few months, is to make it more difficult for people to realize the gravity of the situation when statements are made in accordance with the actual facts. Thus, discussing the matter with a representative of this paper in London, a short time ago, General Birdwood-Thomson, who had just returned from a visit to Russia on behalf of the Save the Children Fund, indicated that, in his opinion, the seriousness of the situation had been greatly exaggerated. "I do not wish," he said, "to minimize the disaster and the great suffering caused by the famine, but it must be remembered that it affects only one-fourteenth of the population." General Birdwood-Thomson did not make it clear what population he referred to, but side by side with his statement may be placed the recently issued report of Vernon Kellogg, who was sent to Russia from the United States, some time ago, for the purpose of collecting accurate information on which to base relief measures. According to this report, about 15,000,000 people in Russia are dependent, presumably for their survival, upon the action of the various relief organizations. If, therefore, by population, General Birdwood-Thomson meant the population of European Russia, as it existed before the war, then his one-fourteenth and Mr. Kellogg's 15,000,000 are seen to be not so much at variance.

This, then, may be taken as the "corrected statement" in regard to Russia, that between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 people are in dire want. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the Geneva Conference, put the matter quite bluntly when he recently declared that what help is to be sent to Russia must be sent quickly, "otherwise it will be too late to save the lives of thousands. Every hour counts," Dr. Nansen added. "Unless hope can be given to the starving peasants that help is at hand they will eat their seed corn instead of sowing it, and the failure to sow crops will be a disaster to the whole of Europe."

It was because of the urgency of the need that Mr. Hoover recently dispatched a request to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs asking that the government be permitted to turn over to private relief agencies surplus army supplies. And it was for this reason, too, that Dr. Nansen appeared before the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, and pleaded for a sum of £30,000,000 in order that the relief work might be pushed forward with the utmost vigor, before the Volga was frozen over and the difficulties of transport immeasurably increased.

It is not to be supposed that with all this planning nothing is being done. A very great deal is being done, and most efficiently done, not only by the international committee but by the American administration. The urgent need, however, is for more help, at once, and this help should certainly be forthcoming. Dr. Nansen summed up the situation exactly in the statement already quoted, "Every hour counts."

The Canadian Grain Trade

THE decision which must be handed down in the near future by the Manitoba Court of Appeal in regard to the Canadian grain trade is one of the importance of which, both from a national and an international point of view, it would be difficult to exaggerate. The situation, as it obtains at present, is soon outlined. In the spring of the present year the Government of Canada by order-in-council appointed a royal commission to investigate the handling and marketing of grain in Canada. Early in May, this commission held its organization meetings in Winnipeg, and, a few weeks later, was energetically at work. Starting at Winnipeg, it held sessions in most of the elevator towns near the international border. Meanwhile, there had been issued from the commission's headquarters in Winnipeg a series of questionnaires to the various interests involved, answers to which, it was hoped, would render available a great mass of useful information. About the middle of June, however, a farmers' organization, the United Grain Growers Company, appealed to the courts for an injunction against the commission to restrain it, amongst other things, from questioning the United Grain Growers Company or its employees. This injunction the court granted temporarily, at once, and made the order permanent some ten days later. The government appealed against the decision. The arguments on both sides in this appeal were heard, a few days ago, and the decision is now pending.

The great importance of the matter lies in the fact that, according to the counsel for the Crown—it is not only the future of the commission which is in the balance, but the future of the whole grain business, Canada's greatest industry. As the situation was summarized, in a recent statement of the case in this paper, if the appeal court supports the contention of the attacking counsel that the grain business is ultra vires of the Dominion Gov-

ernment, its decision will also make invalid the Canada Grain Act by which the grain trade is controlled at present. In addition, it will confirm the claim of the grain dealers' counsel that the matter is purely a provincial one. Such a decision, it is maintained, would result in conflicting legislation for the same business on the part of each of the three prairie provinces, and a province might thus interfere with the grain of another province passing through its territory.

The whole question gains an added interest from the fact that the grain question is destined to figure most prominently in the forthcoming elections. Already, Mr. Meighen has come out definitely in favor of a voluntary grain pool, under government auspices. This would involve a large measure of government control, and, although Mr. Meighen is careful to insist that the pool would not constitute a monopoly, there can be little doubt, in view of the overwhelmingly strong opinion in favor of such a policy amongst the farmers, that such a voluntary pool would quickly be in a position to regulate prices and other grain questions throughout the Dominion. "The value of the grain," declared Mr. Meighen in a recent statement on the matter, "would be paid to the farmers by the grain board, or," he added, significantly, "by any firm that competed with the grain board." The decision of the Manitoba court may have a considerable effect upon this policy, and so upon the outcome of the general election in December.

The S. S. British Industry

THE scheme which has long been under discussion in Great Britain for sending a ship containing an exhibition of British manufactures on a tour round the world is at last, it is welcome to note, taking tangible shape. Not only has a company been formed to further the enterprise, but the name of the ship has been decided, upon, and the approximate date when she will set out on her travels. In the summer of 1923, the S. S. British Industry is expected to sail from the Thames on a voyage which, according to present time-tables, will not be completed for about a year and a half.

Not the least important part of the exhibit will be the ship itself, for it is to be built specially for the purpose, and will be designed to show the highest attainments of British shipbuilding. According to a recently published statement on the matter, the British Industry will be strangely unlike any ship at present afloat. Not only will four out of her eight decks be devoted to exhibits, but there will also be many cabins for trade representatives, a large reception hall, running practically the full length of the ship, with arranged around it the chief exhibition offices, an inquiry bureau, a bank, an insurance office, interpreters' office, and so forth. Otherwise, the ship will be fitted up as a first-class ocean liner.

An interesting feature of the enterprise is the care taken in drawing up the itinerary. The idea has been to reduce the actual sailing time to a minimum, and any study of the ship's movements affords an interesting lesson, not only in distances, but in that curiously elusive subject, geographical relationship. Thus, from London the British Industry will sail to South America, from South America to South Africa, and thence to Australia and New Zealand. After New Zealand the next objective will be the Fiji Islands, and the next Japan. Then, after a visit to Shanghai and Hong Kong, the ship will set her course generally westward, and make for home. The homeward voyage, however, will take at least six months, for it is planned to visit Manila, Singapore, Rangoon, and other places in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, whilst India, as might be expected, is to have much attention. But after the good ship has coasted round the great peninsula, and finally cleared from Karachi she will apparently make a straight run for the Thames again.

Of the many problems facing the promoters of the enterprise, not the least is the question of keeping the exhibition up to date. In the field of manufacture, especially of those articles concerning which research and improvement are active, a model may well be out of date in a much shorter time than eighteen months. All this, however, has been provided for, and arrangements are to be made for sending on fresh samples to meet the ship at any particular port of call in her long voyage. As to the cost of the enterprise, it is estimated that it will be considerably less for each exhibitor than if he attempted to do the same amount of "traveling" on his own account.

Apples

IN SPITE of all that the cold storage has been able to do, in the way of making all manner of fruit available at all manner of times, there are still certain seasons of the year when certain fruits of the ground, like certain flowers of the field, have it all their own way. Just about now, in all countries that can lay any claim to being apple countries, the apple is the thing—so much the thing, indeed, that apples often appear to be like silver in the days of Solomon, "nothing accounted of." In New England, for instance, just about now, apples are to be seen everywhere. They pile themselves up in bushel boxes, round every farmstead. They gather themselves together in heaps under the gnarled trees of the orchard, or, frankly derelict, mottle the grass by the wayside. It used to be said in Scotland that there were no rights of property in a turnip. It was not strictly true, of course, but just in the sense that it was true of a turnip in Scotland, so it is true, in apple time, of an apple in New England.

But then, it is much the same in many parts of Old England. Down Hereford way, down Devon way, the apple, just about now, has no rivals, and it is not difficult to believe, as one passes through the land and recalls other lands, what authority tells us, that, economically, the apple is the most important fruit of the temperate region. For, says this same authority, "it is grown over a wide area, prospering as far north as Scandinavia, and as far south as the southern mountain districts of the United States."

As to the story of the apple, it stretches back through history into myth. Greek, Roman, Scandinavian, and Teuton, all had some tale in their mythology in which the apple figured prominently. No other fruit is quite so favored. But then the apple, even in the days when Greek mythology was in the making, must have been a

"most important fruit." At any rate, it was surely found everywhere, for everywhere, to this day, it is found wild, and authority tells us that every one of the hundreds of varieties, to be had today can trace their ancestry back to these wild apples, to the modest crab which blossoms in the spring, and bears fruit in the autumn, by the wayside, in many lands.

In all probability, therefore, it cannot be said that the apple was "introduced" into any country, at any specific time. The apple would have been one of the first trees to be taken from the field, and planted in the garden when the garden came into being. For that is all that the crab asks for to make at least a start on the path toward civilization. It only asks for some one to dig about it, and water it, and, in a year or two, it will "greatly better itself." The Romans are credited with having first "introduced the culture of the apple" into England. But, however its growth was promoted, the apple tree certainly took root downward, and sprang upward. In the seventeenth century, a certain chronicler recorded that there were seventy-eight different kinds of apples cultivated round London. A hundred years or so later, John Chapman, better known as Johnny Applesseed, was making his amazing missionary journey westward from New England sowing appleseeds and more appleseeds, urging red man and white man to sow appleseeds, and thus winning for himself an honored place as the father of American orchards.

Editorial Notes

MR. VENISELOS' arrival in America finds the political policies of European nations toward Turkey sadly at sixes and sevens. It must cause him to smile grimly, to say the least, when he remembers that when he was active in the Greek situation only a single policy prevailed. That policy became written into the Sevres Treaty. But look at the state of things which prevails now. The treaty has never been ratified; the Allies have not only fallen apart but are pursuing diverse and divergent policies. France makes a treaty with the Kemalists, and Greece fights them; while Italy wins from the Kemalists economic privileges in Adalia. Greece, in other words, essays to destroy the power of the Turk, while France acknowledges it and leaves the Armenians to the tender mercies of the Turk in Marash, Aintab, and Urfa.

It is hoped to arrange for a fitting celebration of Magna Charta Day, on the 15th of June next, both in the United States and throughout the British Commonwealth. Rumymede, or the Meadow of Council, as the old form of the name, Running-Mede, implied, will thus achieve a notoriety which the mysterious British official who tried to dispose of it as Crown property little dreamed of. In time the celebration may grow to be a festival of Anglo-Saxon-Norman civilization. A London editor already waxes eloquent about the project. He sees Rumymede managed by an Anglo-American board of trustees and every American possessing, by virtue of his American citizenship, "a plot of English soil just as much his as any Englishman's," and where the inscription shall greet the pilgrim: "For the enjoyment of the English-speaking peoples." Time now for the poet of Rumymede!

AT THE same time that the Somerset Folk Movement is trying to encourage the use of native dialect, other experts on pronunciation are urging the necessity of training children to speak correct "English" and to correct their accent to conform to the approved type. That every one is not willing to do so is shown by a story told of a young woman in a factory continuation school who declared she was not going to learn to talk like the toffs. "They talk as if they were not well," she said with scorn. "They pinch their mouths up and say, 'Oo, noo,' and 'Thanks off.' " As every known and unknown accent is at present heard in the streets of London, there is ample choice for selection of any variety that pleases, and, until these various accents have been absorbed into the current dialect, it is as well to understand that they are only local expressions of the same mother tongue.

OF ALL the people of note taking part in the Devonshire House theatricals the one who seems to interest the Londoner most is Mr. W. H. Davies. It is not because Augustus John, Orpen, Strang, and Mrs. Laura Knight have painted his portrait, or because he has written poetry and prose, it is simply because it is recorded that in his youth he tramped the roads of America and England, and so became Mr. Shaw's super-tramp. He belonged to the interesting fraternity of the so-called peddler, with laces, pins and needles in his tray, and added to his means of livelihood by singing in the streets for pence. It is the old story of the fairy tales, the beggar who becomes a prince, but in his case the glamour lies in the fact that the tale does not belong to the fairies, but to the grim, matter-of-fact old world.

A VERY significant movement has been started in New York, in these days of international drawing together, by means of the so-called English Day celebration. It deserves more attention than it has received. The promoters of the movement frankly concede that the part of England in the making of America overshadows the contributions of all other countries. "England gave to the United States, through its colonists, a rich inheritance, political, educational, and cultural; and its original conception of government, laws and liberties. In this connection one recalls the words of John Fiske, who in his history of the United States declared that George Stephenson, 'the inventor of the railroad, ought to be ranked among the chief builders of the American Union.'"

"EDUCATE, educate, educate," is the cry of the day, with its counter cry, "How shall we educate?" Speaking at the Holborn Restaurant, London, Sir Arthur Sargeon, of the house of Cassell, said there had never before been such a demand as there was today for educational books. The book trade was in every way, trying to meet the need, and he firmly believed that in the near future the public would be able to buy books at the lowest possible price. There were no rings in the publishing trade. All these statements are good, encouraging hearing; where there is such a need expressed there should be the response. It is what every one has been wishing for.